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SOCIAL JUSTICE

National Weekly Review

Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin

The Suppressed Truth

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FATHER COUGHLIN RETURNS TO AIR!

Radio Talks To Resume in Few Weeks

Broadcasts Will Have Censorship of His Official Church Superiors; Millions Welcome News

Petitioned by millions of his friends and admirers, Father Coughlin will return to the nation's radio network within a few weeks.

SOCIAL JUSTICE is happy to announce that all differences between Father Coughlin and his superiors have vanished.

This announcement, coming along with the action of the bishops of America, reported elsewhere in these pages ,will signalize the unity of the nation's Christian front.

Father Coughlin has exemplified that he is a battler for social justice.

He has demonstrated, in the past months, that he is a proponent of obedience, regularity and priestliness.

More than ever before SOCIAL JUSTICE is proud of its leader.

Under rules of official church censorship, and with the full permission of his ecclesiastical superiors, our fearless leader will carry on, now more gloriously than ever!

If there is any 'victory' complex in the minds of our readers, let it not be a victory for Father Coughlin, nor for members of the Social Justice Councils, but for the imperishable truths of Christ.

Today is a day of joy for all.

Our lost leader has been found.

Father Coughlin will return to the columns of this newspaper with a personal message to its readers in the Christmas edition of SOCIAL JUSTICE, next week.

False report and ill report are both confounded.

To millions — Catholic and Protestant, Jew and Gentile, white and negro — the flag of the Brotherhood of Man and the Fatherhood of God remains unfurled. In unison we march forward to the only victory worth while—the victory of Truth over Error, of Charity over Selfishness, of Justice over Oppression.

SOCIAL JUSTICE battled fiercely — if not always wisely. Today it joins its applause with that of its half million readers for His Excellency Edward A. Mooney, Archbishop of Detroit, who we know will learn to love the pastor of the Shrine of the Little Flower.

May God be good to every one of you, who have fought and prayed and sacrificed for Father Coughlin, because of your love for social justice and the great Pius XI who unfolded its truth to the world.

U.S. Bishops Give Views on Social Issues

Statement Condemns the Trend Toward Dictatorship, Urges Study of Money Question

Bishops of the administrative board of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, official voice of the hierachy in America, have issued a clear and concise statement of the Church's position upon the vital social and economic issues of our day.

The statement follows a week of conferences held in Washington, D. C., late in November.

Application of the great papal encyclicals is made by the bishops to specific problems in this country.

The money question is recognized and existing abuses of the financial system indicted by the encyclicals are condemned.

The bishops warn equally against the inroads of Communism and the threat of growing governmental bureaucracy, which the bishops say, leads inevitably to dictatorship and a "slave State."

They recognize "vocational groups" for labor and recommend unionization along lines of the medieval Guild system.

Breaking of labor contracts and leftist "boring from within" are specifically condemned.

The bishops plead for the solidarity of labor and lament the schism which now dissipates organized labor's strength in warring union factions.

Thus, down the line for what Father Coughlin and SOCIAL JUSTICE have taught on these same issues, the bishops of America now affirm the official stand of the Catholic Church.

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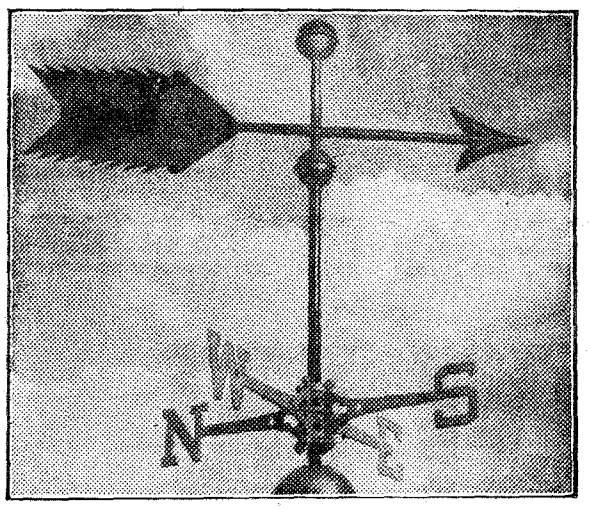

THE INDICATOR

IN WASHINGTON, D. C., during the week ending November 20, the Catholic bishops of the United States met in solemn and secret conference.

On Saturday, November 27, the bishops of the Administrative Board of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, founded and directed by the American hierarchy, issued an official public statement.

* * *

The bishops' pronouncement lauded Pope Pius XI as "the truest friend of the poor and laboring man in the world today"; it reaffirmed the social teachings of Leo XIII and Pius XI; it applied the specific remedies of the great Papal encyclicals to the specific ills of America and the world.

* * *

Never has the American hierarchy issued a more courageous, a sharper, a clearer or a more powerful document.

It is one of those crucial declarations which bear the stamp of true inspiration and historic consequences.

It places the Catholic Church militantly in the front line of the battle for "the Reconstruction of the Social Order."

* * *

The bishops are to be congratulated above all for the conciseness, the directness and the bluntness with which they declared the stand of the Popes and the Mother Church on the fundamental and economic problems of our day.

* * *

Their purpose, obviously, was to dispel the confusion which has arisen during the last few hysterical years to surround the true and exact meaning of Leo's "Rerum Novarum" and Pius' "Quadragesimo Anno."

* * *

IN clearing away the obstructive growths of wish-thinking demagoguery and the distorting mists of political expediency from these pure fountains of truth, the bishops have served a great purpose by emphasizing first things first and in condensing to their very essentials the specific recommendations of two great social teachers.

Point by point they delineate, so that the dimmest eyes can see, the structural pillars of Catholic social doctrine.

* * *

Let us enumerate and define them in the very words of the bishops:

1. Labor Unions

"It is essential that labor unions be **governed by the principles of Christian brotherhood, justice and fair play . . .** They should be guided by sound judgment, have regard for the common good, respect property rights, **prove themselves worthy of the confidence of every community. . . .**

"It is both dishonest and destructive of genuine progress for labor to violate contracts freely and honorably negotiated and accepted.

"He (Pius XI) desires to see **the Guild system re-established** in a manner adapted to modern problems and conditions."

* * *

2. Living Annual Wage

"Nearly fifty years ago the voice of Pope Leo XIII pleaded with governments, with capital and industry to abolish economic injustice and to establish in industry working conditions befitting the dignity of man, **as well as sufficiency of income for family life and old age. . . .**"

* * *

3. Government

"It (dictatorship) first gives the people many services; and then it assumes a multiplicity of **functions which no normal government should attempt to discharge** . . . all this **inevitably** leads not to a free state but to a slave state. . . .

"The tendency of our times is to make more and more demands on government to do for them what they can do for themselves. **Sound social policy requires government to encourage citizens to assume as much personal responsibility as possible. . . .**

"Selfish interest or private property, rather than social well being, has succeeded in large measure in controlling the policies of governments, **in directing finance and industry** and in subjecting labor policies to its own ends."

* * *

4. Communism

AN unjust economic system, he (Pius XI) has demonstrated, **has had much to do with the rapid spread of the world's social cancer—Atheistic Communism. . . .**

"The trickery of Communists, as Pius points out, knows no bounds. They try perfidiously 'to worm their way **even into professedly Catholic and religious organizations.'**

* * *

"In our country Communists see three things in their favor: First, a sizeable army of propagandists among left-wing professors, teachers and intellectuals; secondly **the very real dangers of our financial and economic structure;** thirdly, the growing articulate discontent among the masses of the people. . . .

"Not only should labor reject the philosophy as well as the political and economic system of Communism, **but it should energetically repudiate such tendencies amongst those who undertake to be organizers of labor, thus eliminating any danger of communistic leadership or domination."**

5. New Dealism

"He (Pius XI) advocates no dictatorship either of the right or left. **He seeks no governmental bureaucracy. . . .**

"There are many honorable employers whose motives and purposes are dictated by justice and charity. **They should be commended.** What is needed is a more widespread and profound study of the social problems, **with mutual collaboration by both employers and employes in the solution thereof. . . ."**

* * *

"Another method of destroying the liberty of the people, **although it begins by lauding democracy and proclaiming freedom,** is to establish the dictatorship of an absolutist state."

* * *

6. Money and Banking

"Pius XI calls attention to the tremendous economic power exercised by those who hold and control money and are able therefore to govern credit and determine its allotment. This control, moreover, is exercised by those who are not the real owners of wealth but merely the trustees and administrators of invested funds.

"Responsibility is thus divorced from ownership. Nevertheless, they hold in their hands the very soul of production since they supply its life-blood and no one can breathe against their will.

* * *

"The increasing rate of debt to the total wealth has also had its influence in lessening the responsibility and advantage which should attach to the ownership of property. It makes for insecurity.

"Its relationship, moreover, to the cost of living or a reasonable price level needs careful inquiry.

"Further study should be given, likewise, to the whole intricate problem of money and credit so that such evils as exist in the present system may be brought to light and suitable remedies introduced."

* * *

THE bishops have spoken. The issues of the great struggle for a better life, founded on the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, have been clarified.

The spreading of class hatred has been declared a social menace.

Communism has been unmasked in many of its hitherto protected hiding places.

* * *

Bureaucracy has been condemned as the prelude to **"the slave state."**

The Guild system of the Middle Ages has been lauded, to the disadvantage of C.I.O.-ism.

* * *

And at long last a brave, bare, unmistakable and authoritative explanation has been made of what the Pope thinks of money control; of debt-dollars; of cheating price-level fluctuations; of private control of money and credit; of the misuse of "other people's money" by bank-

(Continued on Page 3)

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Catholic Bishops of America State Views of Church on Social Issues

Apply Papal Encyclicals To Actual U. S. Conditions

The complete text of the November 27th press statement issued by the bishops of the administrative board of the National Catholic Welfare Conference is as follows:

"For generations the social purpose of property has been too much disregarded and self-interest has increasingly dominated social and economic life. Selfish interest or private profit rather than social well-being has succeeded in large measure in controlling the policies of governments, in directing finance and industry and in subjecting labor policies to its own ends.

"Although an essentially disorganizing principle it has unwarrantably claimed to be the sole organizing force in society, the guarantee of social order and the cure for social ills. But the half-truths and half-solutions which this extreme individualism has begotten in the social order are now discredited in the minds of thoughtful men.

"Nearly fifty years ago the voice of Pope Leo XIII pleaded with governments, with capital and industry to abolish economic injustice and to establish in industry working conditions befitting the dignity of man, as well as sufficiency of income for family life and old age.

Poor, Jobless Embittered

"Since the close of the World War economic evils have increased. Social injustices, oblivious to the need of providing self-respecting employment to millions, has embittered the jobless and the poor throughout the world. In many it has aroused the spirit of defiance and revolt.

"It is to be deplored that the unrest caused by evils already grave and disturbing should be further increased by designing agitators or by cunning propagandists whose immediate interest is to create turmoil, bitterness, class conflict and thus hasten a 'revolutionary situation.' Calmness, accuracy of statement and prudent restraint are highly desirable qualities in every discussion of grievances and remedies.

"Irresponsible doctrinaires have seized upon world-wide discontent and capitalized it. Adroitly, they have presented some fundamental truths of the Gospel of Christ as if they were the first to expound them. They condemn abuses which Christ condemned and which the Catholic Church has been condemning for nineteen hundred years.

"The false promises of communism inspire a crusading spirit, a contagious hysteria. It appeals to personal sacrifice and captures the adventurous spirit of youth. It masquerades as the champion of the downtrodden, as the archenemy of capitalistic abuses and as the redeemer of the poor and working classes.

Unrest Plays Into Reds' Hands

"In our country Communist leaders see three things in their favor: First, a sizable army of propagandists among left-wing professors, teachers and intellectuals; secondly, the very real dangers of our financial and economic structure; thirdly, the growing articulate discontent among the masses of the people.

"Unhampered by any fixed moral principles, Communism would hasten the collapse of the structure of our government, calculating that they will be the beneficaries as the leaders of the new order. If for the moment they are keeping their activities largely under cover, it is because they are biding their time, awaiting the hoped-for collapse.

"Meanwhile, by arraying class against class, and by tactics of boring from within other organized groups they seek to further the destructive ends of communism. Traditional and constitutional America means nothing to them. They use the liberty guaranteed by the Constitution to erect a new system of government which will deny that liberty which they now misuse. They are willing to use any means to attain their end.

"Their present restraint is expediency. Their delay is strategy.

"Many of the promoters of organizations calling themselves peace and youth movements, sponsors of stage and screen entertainment, and so-called crusaders for 'democracy', especially those upholding the Communism of Spain and refusing to condemn the Bolsehvism of Russia, are, consciously or unconsciously, propagandists and agents of Communism. They constitute part of the 'United Popular Front.'

Pope Favors Guild System

"The trickery of Communists, as Pius XI points out, knows no bounds. They try perfidiously 'to worm their way even into professedly Catholic and religious organizations.'

"Pope Pius XI has challenged the attention of all groups who have had any part in this injustice and calls for reconstruction of the social order. He advocates no dictatorship either of the right or of the left. He seeks no governmental bureaucracy. He desires to see the guild system re-established in a manner adapted to modern problems and conditions.

"Neither unrestrained competition, nor monopoly, nor class conflict, nor ubiquitous governmental control provides a sound remedy. Social well-being can be attained best by vocation groups ordering their own economic life under the guidance and encouragement of government. An unjust economic system, he has demonstrated, has had much to do with the rapid spread of the world's social cancer—athesistic communism. His voice is for peace as against war between capital and labor. For labor, he has fearlessly demanded recognition of its right to organize, just wages, healthy and humane working conditions, and security for sickness and old age.

Pope Pius Truest Friend of Worker

"The truest friend of the poor and the laboring man in the world today is Pope Pius XI.

"Labor has the right and should be accorded recognition of the right to establish its own organizations, to bargain collectively, to choose freely its own representatives. It has its just claims to a reasonable living wage, to healthful working conditions, to security of employment without unfair discrimination. It may enforce its just demands by effective means, but these must always be consonant with the rights of others, the dictates of conscience and God's laws.

"Labor should not incur the charge of countenancing coercion and injustice. It is not only unwise, but immoral and reprehensible to use physical violence either against fellow employes or against property. It is both dishonest and destructive of genuine progress for labor to violate contracts freely and honorably negotiated and accepted.

"Not only should labor reject the philosophy as well as the political and economic system of communism, but it should energetically repudiate such tendencies amongst those who undertake to be organizers of labor, thus eliminating any danger of Communist leadership or domination.

"There are many honorable employers whose motives and purposes are dictated by justice and charity. They should be commended. What is needed is a more widespread and profound study of the social problems, with mutual collaboration by both employers and employes in the solution thereof.

Call for Study of Money Issue

"Pius the XI calls attention to the tremendous economic power exercised by those who hold and control money and are able therefore to govern credit and determine its allotment. This control, moreover, is exercised by those who are not the real owners of wealth but merely the trustees and administrators of invested funds.

"Responsibility is thus divorced from ownership. Nevertheless, they hold in their hands the very soul of production since they supply its life-blood and no one can breathe against their will.

"The increasing rate of debt to the total wealth has also had its influence in lessening the responsibility and advantage which should attach to the ownership of property. It makes for insecurity. Its relationship moreover to the cost of living or a reasonable price level needs careful inquiry. Further study should be given, likewise, to the whole intricate problem of money and credit so that such evils as exist in the present system may be brought to light and suitable remedies introduced.

Warns Against Dictatorship

"Another method of destroying the liberty of the people, although it begins by lauding democracy and proclaiming freedom, is to establish the dictatorship of an absolutist State.

"Referring to this totalitarian state, Pope Pius XI in 'Quadragesimo Anno' asserts: 'It is feared that the new syndical and corporative institution possesses an excessively bureaucratic and political character, and that, notwithstanding the general advantages referred to above, it risks serving particular political aims rather than contributing to the initiation of a better social order.' (p. 30.)

"This kind of state is contrary to the letter and spirit of the American Constitution.

"It first gives the people many services; and then it assumes a multiplicity of functions which no normal civil government should attempt to discharge. Gradually the totalitarian State assumes the responsibility and function of the capitalist, the industrialist, the agriculturalist, the merchant and the employer. All this inevitably leads not to a free State but to a slave State.

"The tendency of our time is to make more and more demands on

(Continued on Page 11)

Social Justice Should Apply to Farm as Well

Catholic Rural Conference Proposes Christian Agrarian Program

Social Justice is not just an urban or industrial need. Its principles need to be applied also to agriculture and rural maladjustments. This was the theme of the address of Bishop Aloysius J. Muench, of Fargo, N. D., at the annual session of the National Catholic Rural Life Conference in Richmond, Va.

The Dakota bishop urged that we safeguard the farmers' interests in the sale of property so that the acquisition of private property is possible. The principles of social justice, effective tenancy legislation etc., must have their first point in the farm home. The farmstead as a homestead must be cherished as the priceless social institute in the land.

While it is recognized as necessary to a Christian social order that the farmer be able to produce at a profit, the theory that our entire agricutural set-up should be controlled by the price-per-bushel motive was pronounced false.

Msgr. Fulton J. Sheen of the Catholic University of America, urged the farmer to "beware of falling into the error of thinking that the primary purpose of farming is profit. Banish the fallacy of the primacy of profit. Instead appreciate the primacy of the spirit, life, liberty, land, all of which come from God."

The conference-made the following proposals for a Christian agrarian program:

"Abolition of land incorporation; rescue of family farms from commercialization; the operation of farms as family units and the fee-simple family basis ownership of land; application of scientific technique to farm operation; investment of money by individuals in long term loans to farmers; the Christian Cooperative; abolition of rural proletarianism; the development of rural social leadership; development of program of rural church expansion; provision of responsible distributed ownership of land to negroes as well as other racial groups, and the promotion of rural charity.

Priest Heads Study Series

At a social science study club conducted by the Rev. Joseph Kiefer, S.J., Ph. D., of St. Louis University, lectures based on the encyclicals of Pope Pius XI are given every first and third Thursday of each month. Principles of the encyclicals are applied to actual conditions in the United States today. "Wages and Hours of American Labor" is the current topic. Although Father Kiefer conducts his movement independently of all other organizations, everyone interested in social justice will benefit by the lectures.

National Co-ordinator Walter W. H. Baertschi, editor of SOCIAL JUSTICE, acknowledges with gratitude the kind Thanksgiving greetings from the Indianapolis Social Justice Council and thousands of personal greetings from warm friends of Social Justice everywhere.

The Indicator

Continued

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ers; of the steady increase of debt because of usury; of money control and banking legerdemain as a **direct cause of insecurity**; of the **causal relationship between banking and the cost of living**; of the absolute control of industry, production and wages by the "trustees and administrators of invested funds" (bankers); of virtually everything that Father Coughlin has held and preached about money, banking and usury, alone and singlehanded for eleven long, painful and laborious years!

* * *

The statement of the American bishops has as yet been printed in **only a few of the daily newspapers.**

Why has the subsidized press gagged the bishops by refusing to print their fighting statement of great truths?

Is it because the official pronouncement of the bishops is tantamount to a complete endorsement of Father Coughlin's teaching on the great Papal encyclicals?

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SOCIAL JUSTICE

NATIONAL WEEKLY REVIEW

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PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

1. **Liberty of conscience and education.**
2. **Just, living, annual wage.**
3. **Nationalization of important public resources.**
4. **Private ownership of all other property.**
5. **Control of private property for public good.**
6. **Abolition of Federal Reserve Banking System and establishment of a government-owned Central Bank.**
7. **Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.**
8. **Maintain cost of living on an even keel.**
9. **Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.**
10. **Labor's right to organize.**
11. **Recall of non-productive bonds.**
12. **Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.**
13. **Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.**
14. **Simplification of government and lower taxes.**
15. **Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.**
16. **Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property; with government's chief concern for the poor.**

A Call for Father Coughlin?

THE statement issued on November 27 by the bishops representing American Catholic hierarchy, reveals grave concern for the future of America.

The bishops, in effect, condemned the methods both of the Old Deal and the New Deal.,

Condemning the Old Deal they said:

"Selfish interest or private profit rather than social well-being has succeeded in large measure in controlling the policies of governments, in directing finance and industry and in subjecting labor policies to its own ends."

Condemning the New Deal they said:

"He (Pius XI) seeks no government bureaucracy."

This condemnation of the right and left may appear to the casual reader to be inconsistent. Superficially it would seem so.

The bishops, however, were trained in a school of thought which teaches that "**in medio stat virtus**" (Virtue takes the middle course).

The bishops' pronouncement was a powerful plea for the reforming and perfecting of true republican government. Combine the aggressiveness and efficiency of rugged individualism with the tolerance and freedom of American democracy; live and let live, they admonish the politician, the industrialist, the laborer.

The old order, they demonstrate, by its injustice contributed to the spread of Communism. The new order, with its false philosophy of absolutism, destroys the morale of the weaker members of society **and ends by enslaving all society.**

The bishops would retain the vast good that is inherent in the American system and they would reform the evils that lie at the roots of the Communism-breeding economic injustices in the old order.

The emphasis which the bishops place on private money-control and the power it gives the money-controllers over the "life-blood of production," indicates that they have concluded, after long deliberation that much of the injustice of the Capitalist system lies in the unwarranted power that is wielded by the controlling bankers.

As a consequence they make a strong recommendation that the money and banking system be further studied for the purpose of revealing the evils which still are given free play to work havoc on the stability of civilization. It is one of the few direct recommendations which the bishops deem it necessary to make.

"Further study should be given, likewise," reads the bishops' statement, **"to the whole intricate problem of money and credit so that such evils as exist in the present system may be brought to light and suitable remedies introduced."**

Father Coughlin has, for eleven years, been preeminent among those who have been studying the injustices of private creation and control of money.

Father Coughlin has been the greatest teacher of the truths about "the whole intricate problem of money and credit."

Are the bishops publicly urging him again to take up his role of teacher to the classes and the masses?

Did they intend to signal to the millions of Father Coughlin's former and present followers that Father Coughlin's principles are sound and that they are entirely in harmony with the spirit of the great papal encyclicals?

Something New in Biographies

WHEN it was first announced that Emil Ludwig, popular biographer of the great, was writing the life story of Franklin D. Roosevelt, the question occurred to many people: Can it be done?

Ludwig himself admits that he can give only one side of only part of the story—and that one side the less revealing side.

A true biography of a man cannot be written until after he has completed his span of life. The true biography of a president cannot be written until many years have made the intimate personal papers and the secret state papers of the president available for publication.

Ludwig, therefore, must have had something else in view than straightforward and simple biography when he undertook to write "the life" of a great world figure before even his active public career is ended.

The following paragraph quoted from Ludwig's foreword gives a suggestion of his possible motive:

> "The sons of those Americans who are opposing Roosevelt today will perhaps some day erect a monument to him as the last of those who fought to preserve their system."

That is gratuitous prophesying which is out of harmony with the facts.

It is difficult to discern even an attempt to preserve "their system" in the outstanding policies of Mr. Roosevelt.

Arrogating to himself legislative functions is not in our system. Ruling by bureaucracy is not in our system. Undermining the courts of justice is not in our system. Building a debt approaching forty million dollars on which the rich will accumulate interest, and the poor, taxes, is a strange "social revolution without resorting to force"—as Ludwig calls the New Deal.

Mr. Roosevelt is the first president of the United States who has preached class-consciousness and class-hatred from the eminence of the highest office in the gift of the people. That is the method of Communism. How can that help to preserve our system?

The sons of today are more likely to see the time when they will look back to Roosevelt as the man who laid the first keen axe to the vital roots or our republican system.

Security without liberty is the essence of old world dictatorship—and the "security" is a weak shadow of American security even today.

Ludwig was trained in the old world's sense of values. He is a poorly qualified commentator on our system. Furthermore, he writes more like a propagandist that like a biographer.

EYES and EARS

By Mark Meechan

ALTHOUGH the statement recently issued by the bishops of the Administrative Board of the National Catholic Welfare Conference made never a mention of the New Deal explicitly, it is weighted with inferences that take the New Deal severely to task.

The social teaching of the popes was its theme. The clarification of the meaning and aim of their encyclicals was its purpose. Because its authors are official representatives of the American hierarchy, whose purview is the United States, its audience is the American people.

When the bishops of America interpret the papal doctrine they interpret it for the American people as it applies to American conditions.

* * *

THE encyclical "Quadragesimo Anno" deals with Communism and the "new syndical and corporative institution," which is the Fascist state.

The bishops emphasized the papal point of view on both these forms of government. In so doing, they were not idly wasting words. They had a definite purpose.

In view of the consideration that both Fascism and Communism are not official realities in this country, they only relate to American problems insofar as they threaten our republican institutions.

The emphasis which the bishops placed on these specific phases of Pope Pius XI's encyclical is an assurance that they fear, as an imminent danger to American political and religious freedom, these two old world systems.

The bishops are warning America because of symptoms which they discern in our present social and governmental situation.

They warn of encroachments against liberty coming from these sources:

(1) Clever and scheming individuals and private groups.

(2) The mass of people who favor government support rather than self-support.

(3) Government.

* * *

THE bishops warn against the second menace in these terms:

> **"The tendency of our time is to make more and more demands on government. Citizens and groups should not ask the government to do for them what they can do for themselves."**

In delineating the dangers from the third source—gov-

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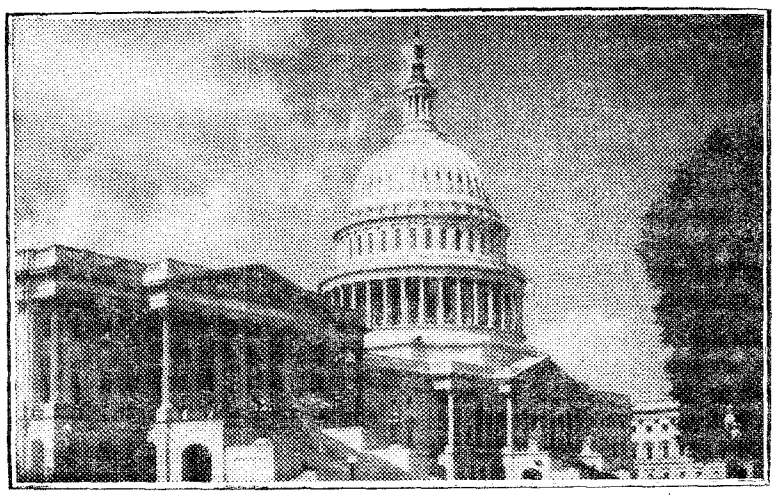

RECORDINGS FROM CONGRESS

Wages and Hours Bill to Handicap Small Firms

Legislation Will Create More Distress Than It Can Relieve; Will Put More on Relief

By Hon. John Taber
Representative from New York

It has been the custom of small manufacturers and small business men to carry on their employment rolls some of the older people, some of those who are perhaps not as alert mentally as some of the others, and some of those who perhaps are under physical handicaps. Those smaller employers have, of course, been obliged to provide in their employment of those people wage differentials. They have not paid the same wages that were paid to those who were fully alert physically and mentally and able to do the greatest amount of work in a day. As a result those people have been largely self-supporting.

Now what will happen? If such a bill as this (Senate Bill 2475, wages and hours) is passed and a wage board is created with authority to establish wages and hours that those people are to receive and to work, a large corporation employing thousands and thousands of people will be able to come to Washington and appear before such a wage board and have an opportunity to be heard.

Those big corporations will be able to appear before wage boards, but the small business corporations, the small manufacturing corporations and mercantile establishments cannot do this.

Lots of them, especially the smaller mercantile establishments, have been accustomed to hiring people for occasional employment on week ends. The result of this bill will be to throw out of employment all of those people whom I have described. The effect will be to throw them bodily onto the relief roll forever and to make them a charge upon the earnings of the most fit.

You cannot do business this way and not create more distress than you can possibly relieve by such an operation.

If you establish minimum wages and maximum hours through a board in Washington, it will not be very long before you fix all wages and all hours through a board in Washington; it is a step in that direction which inevitably will have tremendous pressure to be followed.

We have been more or less careless of the things we have done in the last four years. We have created doubt and uncertainty in the minds of the people of the United States.

Today the man who works is worse off than he was in 1933, whereas the fellow who never did work but who has always been on relief, has prospered greatly. The honest man back home who wanted to work and always did work for a living is worse off as a result of these programs of regimentation, this fixing of things from the top, the N.R.A., the A.A.A., and this proposed wage and hour bill, than he ever was before. The consideration has been for those who did not work.

Laws of Nature Yet Unchanged By Legislation

By Hon. Arthur P. Lamneck
Representative from Ohio

During the short vacation that has been granted to the legislative branch of government, I have been visiting with people of my own district and conferring with them concerning the various proposals for the remaking of America.

I find that in the twelfth district of Ohio, the laws of Nature have been neither amended nor repealed. The sun continues to rise in the east and set in the golden west.

There is uncertainty, inquiry, and doubt as to the wisdom of many things we have done, and **there is great apprehension of some of the things we are threatening to do.**

Speech Shows No Change in Fiscal Policy

Business Cannot Restore Prosperity Unless It Is Freed of New Deal Impediments

By Hon. Bertrand H. Snell
Representative from New York

The president's message reveals clearly that there has been no change in the fundamental policies and attitude of the New Deal toward business, thrift and investment. The will-o'-the-wisp of government-managed economy still stands as the core of the president's empty eloquence.

Snell

New threats against American business, big and little, are implicit in the president's declaration, "If private enterprise does not respond, government must take up the slack. **What we can do covers so wide a field and so many subjects that it is not feasible to include them all in this message."**

That is a formal threat of national dictatorship.

The universal demand for immediate relief from tax policies which have paralyzed enterprise with uncertainty and fear is dismissed with mere devices of concealment and evasion.

The White House message repeats the reckless doctrine that the federal budget must be balanced by greater revenues rather than by curtailed squandering. Specifically the president says he can accept no revision of the tax laws "which involves a reduction in the aggregate revenues."

The message does not protect the government credit. On the contrary it portends more spending and thereby forecasts a continuing trend toward ultimate inflation.

The message does not encourage free enterprise, but urges more bureaucratic centralization in Washington.

The message does not outline sound policies of conservation, but predicts vast new regional experiments of unmeasured cost and untested social value.

Having induced an unnecessary business recession by unsound policies, the president now calls upon shackled private enterprise to rescue the administration.

Business can restore prosperity, and will do so if and when it is freed from harrassing impediments of Roosevelt policies.

Generation of Uninterrupted Prosperity Won't Retire Debt

Tax Increase of 30 per Cent Is Required to Continue Government on Present Basis

By Hon. Harry F. Byrd
Senator from Virginia

We know that the budget must be balanced soon or disaster must inevitably come. We know that excessive taxation is a barrier to future progress and destructive of present prosperity. But there is yet time to save this perilous situation. The credit of the government is still sound, but will not remain sound if we continue to spend on the present extravagant and enormous basis.

President Roosevelt admirably and eloquently expressed the supreme importance of maintaining sound fiscal policies when he said, on October 19, 1932:

"We all know that our own family credit depends in large part upon the stability of the credit of the United States. The credit of the family depends chiefly on whether the family is living within its income, and so it is with the nation. If in some crisis, it lives beyond its income for a year or two, it can usually borrow temporarily on reasonable terms. But if, like a spendthrift, it throws discretion to the winds, is willing to make no sacrifice at all in spending, extends its taxation to the limit of the people's power to pay, and continues to pile up deficits, it is on the road to bankruptcy."

The president was right. The credit of the United States is the foundation upon which our system of credits must rest. Destroy faith in the credit of the nation and our whole system of credits will collapse. The Federal government has no power to create wealth. It can print those counters we call money, but real wealth is created by the application of human industry to the national resources.

New wealth is not the result of new theories of finance or banking or ingenious legislation. It is a dangerous thing to spend wealth faster than new wealth is captured from God's eternal granary.

On November 6, the direct gross debt of the federal government was the startling and stupendous sum of $37,019,677,682.77. In addition, our government has guaranteed in full, the obligations of 25 wholly owned government corporations and partially guaranteed the obligations of ten semi-government corporations. This is approximately five billions, and all this makes the total direct and contingent obligations today approximately $42-billion!

To get the debt back to what it was seven years ago, we must pay one billion each year for 22 continuous years. **Not even with uninterrupted prosperity for a whole generation could the people and the business of the country sustain the terrific burden necessary to run the government on this basis and make this debt retirement.**

To do so would require **nearly a 30 per cent increase in our 1938 annual tax collections,** and remember that this year our tax collections are estimated to be the largest in our history and only approached by one single year — in 1920—when war profits were subjected to high tax rates.

In 1934 the federal government adopted the two-budget system; one for emergency and the other for regular expenses. We have two budgets, but we have only one treasury. In 1934 the regular budget presented to the Congress by the president was $2,700,000,000. In 1938 the regular budget is $5,400,000,000—an increase of 100 per cent in four years.

A reduction is shown in the statement of recovery and relief expenditures because many of the items of emergency expenditures have been made permanent by transfer to the regular budget. An example is the C. C. C. camps, which was first in the emergency budget and is now included in the regular expenses.

But there has been no reduction in our total expenditures, and excluding the nonrecurring soldiers' bonus, we will spend as much or more in 1938 than we spent in 1937, or in any previous depression year.

The only constructive thing to do is stop writing checks. Talk neither pays debts nor reduces expenses. We have talked economy, but nothing has been done about it.

Public economy, like private economy, is not spectacular or attractive. It is a steady, hard, uninteresting grind. The home band does not often turn out to greet a returning economizer. We talk a lot about it and do little. But under our present perilous situation the longer we defer economy the greater and more terrible the penalty we will pay.

Earners Hit By Roosevelt 'Depression'

By Hon. Hamilton Fish
Representative from New York

We are now confronted with a depression; we are actually in a serious depression: $25-billion worth or value in securities on the stock exchange were wiped out in the last two months. Another $25-billion has been wiped out in the value of unlisted securities, in real estate, mortgages and so on.

This does not mean simply that the rich man has lost half of his fortune or half of his security values or that the middle class have lost half of their security values. It means the beginning of a vicious cycle. It means that the rich man will stop his activities, that he will curtail his expenditures, and stop putting money into business ventures. It means that the man of moderate means will cease buying automobiles.

The man who is really hit hardest, the one who suffers most, is the wage earner. He loses his job in the steel mills, which today are operating at only 39 per cent of production capacity. He loses his job or is put on part time or his pay is reduced. The wage earner is the main sufferer.

Why Was This Session Called?

By Hon. Walter G. Andrews
Representative from New York

This special session was called by the president presumably to bring immediate action on two very important and controversial measures —the wage and hour bill, and a new farm measure.

We find ourselves back here on the floor today exactly where we were when we left a little over two months ago. Neither of the two measures advocated by the president is ready for consideration and some time will elapse before they are ready for action.

Even with the 4 to 1 majority enjoyed by the Democratic party, there is no agreement among members of the committees concerned with the development of these measures. Either the call for the special session was made blindly, without consulting the wishes of the majority leadership, or that call should not have been made in the first place.

Workers Want Congress to Help

By Hon. Edith N. Rogers
Representative from Massachusetts

Will anything be done at this extra session to assist the industries engaged in the manufacture of boots, shoes and leather goods, as well as the cotton and woolen industries? The workers in my district are out of work. One industry has recently closed entirely, with 400 families affected.

This is the case in many industries throughout Massachusetts. Will anything be done to aid industry? The workers know only too well of the recession in business, and hope that this Congress will rectify the mistakes that have hurt business and as a result, hurt their employment.

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Social Justice Working to Tax Bonds Held by the Rich

Twelfth Principle: "I Believe in the Abolition of Tax-Exempt Bonds"

WHEN on November 11, 1934, Father Coughlin announced the sixteen principles of social justice, he carried into the program the abolishing of tax - exempt bonds.

Father Coughlin always regarded the tax-exempt bond as a hideout for great wealth, which escaped taxation by recourse to the type of investment made exempt on the theory that the government would thus provide an ever ready market for its securities and keep those securities in a preferential position in the market.

It is sufficient for clear thinking to indicate merely that the government bond is not owned to any extent by the laboring man or the farmer. Carter Glass is authority for the statement that more than $18-billion worth of these bonds are held by the banks of the nation. Additional billions are held by the insurance companies, and the rest by the great wealth concentrators whose estates escape just taxation as they buy the tax-exempt "governments" in lieu oi placing their money in the productive channels.

Fourth of Wealth Escapes Taxation

The national wealth today is estimated at approximately $240-billion. That is the full current value of all the wealth of the United States.

There is a mortgage against this wealth in the shape of the debts of the nation which, publicly and privately, exceed the market value of America. Interest is paid on these bonds. The holders of farm mortgages, city mortgages, industrial bonds, real estate mortgage bonds, railroad bonds, utility bonds and other forms of indebtedness—all these derived from our national income in the year 1936 approximately 10 per cent of the total income, or in excess of $6-billions.

Included in the debts of America are over $60-billion of government debts issued by the federal, state and local governments. All these bonds are exempt from normal income tax. In other words, the equivalent of one-fourth of the wealth of the nation is tax-exempt.

This is the economic basis of Father Coughlin's twelfth principle of social justice.

Exemption Should Be on Homes

In exempting government bonds from taxation it is the rich who are exempted and not the poor. If there is any 25 per cent of national wealth that should be exempt it is the small farm and the cottage of the laborer. If $60-billion worth of property in America is to be exempt it should not be the obligations of government, for these obligations are held by the rich.

A universal $3,000 exemption on the individual one-family home would exempt 20 million homes from taxation before the equivalent, now represented by the tax-exempt bond, would be reached.

Yet it is not alone that taxation falls on the poor when the rich are exempted, that prompted Father Coughlin to attack the tax-exempt bond.

The attractiveness of this bond **makes government debt itself attractive to the rich. That is why the international banker calls for war, for the bond business has become a racket.**

Profit on Debt Made Attractive

Over $249-billion in bonds were issued to finance the World war. The interest on these bonds for a single year was in excess of $12-billions and great wealth was directed to these bonds because the heavy war taxes were not levied upon them.

In the period that followed the war it is a well known fact that Wall Street sent into our Southland its agents to induce municipalities to expand public improvements abnormally so that the tax-exempt market would be fed securities through which income taxes could be avoided.

The tax-exempt bond works its destructiveness both directly and indirectly.

Directly, it siphons the investors' dollar into the non-productive rat holes of government spending, and thus drains productive industry of its life's blood — which is money.

Indirectly, the tax-exempt bond creates the huge government indebtedness, the interest on which passes the principal in each generation.

Then comes inevitable repudiation, as has been witnessed the world over from Russia in 1917 to Brazil last week in 1937.

Councils in Cleveland Plan District Group

A plan to co-ordinate the activities of Social Justice Councils in Cleveland and surrounding towns is being undertaken by a temporary district organization of which P. J. Diederich, 1582 East 85th Street, Cleveland, is chairman. SOCIAL JUSTICE has been asked to request moderators and organizers to make contact with Mr. Diederich. (Telephone Cedar 1636).

Councils Lend Help to Church

In compliance with a request that study clubs be formed in all parishes of the diocese, a pastor at Galesburg, Ill., investigated the Social Justice Council's plan of studying the encyclicals of the Holy Father and the Sixteen Principles of Social Justice.

Another of these study clubs organized by the bishop invited a Social Justice leader to attend and explain our method of studying how the encyclicals apply to economics. The hearers were much interested and promised to attend Social Justice Council meetings to obtain more information.

Join Acorn Club

A money order remittance of $8 for Father Coughlin is gratefully acknowledged from a group of Cleveland "friends" who announce that they are joining in a body the Acorn Study Club which meets in their vicinity.

Milwaukee Friends Aid Radio Fund

Members of the Fourth Congressional District Social Justice Council in Milwaukee have sent a check for $10 as a personal donation to Father Coughlin.

Christmas Party For Fr. Coughlin

A Christmas party for Father Coughlin, under the auspices of the Social Justice Councils of Allegheny county, will be held in South Side Pittsburgh, Pa., on the afternoon and evening of Sunday, December 19th at St. Michael's auditorium, Pius at 18th street. Performances of "Some Call It Love" by the St. Michael's Players, will be given at 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.

Letter From Coast Loyalist

A. H. Bulson of San Fernando, Calif., writes: "This morning Rev. Martin Luther Thomas, a Presbyterian minister who broadcasts every morning at 8:30 a. m., came across with a beautiful statement about Father Coughlin and an invitation to attend a meeting at 7:30 p. m. in Los Angeles. Upon my arrival at my place of business, I placed a long distance call and thanked him for his wonderful praise of Father Coughlin, and **informed him that I had called all the ministers in town and will have a number of friends at the meeting.**"

Here's An Idea

Joseph W. Dubeck of St. Louis, Mo., contributes the suggestion that members of Social Justice Councils who own a car or truck could promote interest—and SALES—of SOCIAL JUSTICE by advertising the paper on signs. He cites several examples of such signs already displayed. One reads: **"Read the SOCIAL JUSTICE weekly newspaper. It tells the suppressed truth on LIVING and WORKING conditions."**

EYES and EARS

(Continued from Page 4)

ernment—however, the bishops expand and specify as though they desired to warn against an immediate and dire enemy of democracy in the government itself.

When the bishops say of Pius XI that " He favors no dictatorship of the right or of the left," they indicate that they believe dictatorship is possible or even imminent in this country.

Why, otherwise, would they solemnly address themselves to the American people on the subject of dictatorship. The bishops are practical men—more practical today, perhaps, than at any time in the history of the American hierarchy.

When they say, however, that "He seeks no governmental bureaucracy", they identify bureaucracy as the avenue which leads to dictatorship—if, indeed, they do not actually brand it as a disguised dictatorship in itself.

Tieing these undirected warnings to present realities, we assume that the intent of the bishops is to signal the liberty-destroying aspects of New Dealism—for the New Deal is admittedly the most gigantic bureaucracy that was ever organized to "do for people what they can (and should) do for themselves."

* * *

THE last vestige of doubt that the bishops are gravely uneasy about the direction of the New Deal's trend is swept away when, discussing (theoretically, mind you, as far as Americans are concerned) the totalitarian state, they set down these unequivocal words:

"It (Fascism) first gives the people many services; and then it assumes a multiplicity of functions WHICH NO NORMAL GOVERNMENT SHOULD ATTEMPT TO DISCHARGE. Gradually the totalitarian state assumes the responsibility and function of the capitalist (R. F. C.), the industrialist (N. R. A.), the agriculturalist (A. A. A.), the merchant and the employer (W. P. A., P. W. A., Wagner Act). All this INEVITABLY leads not to a free state but to a slave state."

The bishops have spoken condemning the totalitarian state.

We have inserted (in parentheses) the familiar initials of New Deal bureaucracies which the bishops condemn in the Fascist state.

If those are functions "which no normal government should attempt to discharge", then we leave it to your own judgment to decide the normality of the New Deal government.

The bishops, who are wise and prudent men, also say that that kind of government —INEVITABLY, mark you— LEADS TO A SLAVE STATE!

* * *

Finally, when the bishops say "Another method of destroying the liberty of the people, although it begins by lauding democracy and proclaiming freedom . . .", we say:

That's Franklin D. Roosevelt all over!

The bishops have called a spade a spade.

We congratulate the bishops.

Is SOCIAL JUSTICE In Your Library?

The Society for Monetary Reform of Woodside, N. Y., now a Social Justice Council, was organized last November as an educational organization "to further the advancement of the Sixteen Principles of Social Justice and to awaken our fellow citizens to the un-Christian present money system." Already this organization has donated sufficient copies of Father Coughlin's famous book, "Money: Questions and Answers" **to supply the shelves of every branch library and public library in the New York City area.**

The organization also plans to distribute in pamphlet form a reprint of the article, "We Take Our Stand," a concise statement of Father Coughlin's teaching on money which appeared in the October 18th edition of SOCIAL JUSTICE. Incidentally, this was the last article written by Father Coughlin personally in the columns of the national newspaper founded by him.

Frequent reports come to us from time to time of gift subscriptions to SOCIAL JUSTICE or some of Father Coughlin's voluminous writings having been presented to this or that college or university library. This is an important and useful activity with which any Social Justice Council might well concern itself. What is the situation in your community? Does the public library, or the reading room of your school or college, afford access to Father Coughlin's simple and understandable facts about money. SOCIAL JUSTICE prefers always to use this word "facts," instead of "theories" which the public press so often uses in connection with Fr. Coughlin It is FACT, not theories, that SOCIAL JUSTICE desires to hammer home.

Lansing, Mich., Rally Dec. 12

National Co-ordinator Walter W. H. Baertschi will address a rally for Father Coughlin to be held at the 119th Field Artillery armory on Sunday, December 12.

How One Council Spreads the Paper

We are trying to get more subscribers to SOCIAL JUSTICE, and this is how our council does it, writes Helen G. Kelley of Roslindale, Mass. At each meeting—they hold two a month—a dollar is put aside to buy 20 copies of SOCIAL JUSTICE. One cent each is collected from 20 different people each time for postage and a slip is passed from one to another with the names and addresses of various persons. The Moderator checks the list to avoid duplications, then each person takes charge in his turn of mailing these sample copies. The name of local priests and ministers, newspaper editors and other leaders are included in these lists.

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It Is Easier to See A Pioneer's Mistakes

From the Christian Democrat, Yonkers, New York.

"Father Coughlin set out some years ago to make the people of the United States conscious of certain things and in spite of the magniture of the task he attempted and the opposition he met with, he succeeded in his main objective.

"He was a pioneer in an uncharted land. He had not the experiences and mistakes of others to guide him, and he had few friends in the quarters from which he might have expected aid. Whatever mistakes he made are as nothing compared to the results he achieved. Others will reap where he has sown but it must always be remembered that he was the sower.

"It is exceedingly easy for arm-chair philosophers to sit back and criticize his work and his words. They take good care, however, not to give others the chance to criticize them. He tried to do and did something. That is more than can be said for his opponents and critics, lay and ecclesiastical."

Dr. Derry Warns Of Communism

From the Herald News, of Fall River, Mass.

"A warning against Communism, 'the international assault on civilization, already established on one-sixth of the globe and one-eighth of the human race,' was voiced last night in Technical Auditorium before an audience of several hundred men and women by Dr. George Hermann Derry, Detroit, journalist, educator and author, and former editor of Rev. Charles E. Coughlin's former paper, SOCIAL JUSTICE.

"Dr. Derry's talk was sponsored by Fall River Council Knights of Columbus.

"Dr. Derry declared Father Coughlin was right in his denouncement of international bankers (not the small local bankers that the public is familiar with) for artificially seesawing business and creating depression and prosperity periods through their control of money itself. The speaker emphasized that Father Coughin "hit the nail on the head there," although asserting that the nationally known priest was "off key" on a number of other things."

Editor's note: Somebody in Fall River is also "off key." Dr. Derry was formerly president of Marygrove College, in Detroit. He never was "editor of Father Coughlin's paper."

The O'Connell Became Bishop of Richmond

From the Catholic Transcript, Hartford, Connecticut.

"It is rather amusing that Cardinal O'Connell of Boston is mixed up in the McGlynn affair. The writer of the SOCIAL JUSTICE article tells of how his coming eminence accompanied Archbishop Satolli in his adjustment visit **It would have been just as well had the writer of this article taken time to inform himself that the cardinal archbishop of Boston never came to America on such a mission. He was a very young curate at the time, even if he were ordained so early. The "Cardinal" O'Connell who accompanied the future Cardinal Satolli, was never a cardinal.** He lived and died as Bishop of Richmond."

And is our face ever red!

Bishop Manning Gives Thanks for Social Justice

"No problem or situation confronting this country could not be met and solved by the spirit of Christ and the orderly processes of democracy as established and provided in our Constitution," Bishop William T. Manning, of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of New York, told a Kiwanis luncheon club.

"We have reason to be thankful," he said, "that in spite of the tremendous strain and test of these years of depression, and the great political and other dangers resulting from these conditions, we still live in a land of liberty and the overwhelming majority of our people still believe in those great democratic principles on which our government is founded."

The bishop's second reason for thanksgiving was "the strong and increasing desire for social justice." Industry as well as labor, he added, has come to recognize that "there should be and must be for our wage earners, and for all our people, the fullest measure possible of social well being and economic security."

"QUOTES"

HENRY FORD, Motor Magnate: "The present slow-down in business is not a set back, but the pause before another climb. . . ."

* * *

DELMOND GARST, U. A. W. Strike Leader: "We don't want trouble, but we may run into it. After all, there's nothing like a good fight."

* * *

MISS FRANCES PERKINS, Secretary of Labor: "Sit-down strikes are illusions. They are given an importance out of all proportion to their significance."

* * *

JOHN L. LEWIS, C. I. O. Chairman: "I am a critic of President Roosevelt's administration, but I shall always be an admirer of his aims and ideals."

Father Coughlin's Silence Measure of True Greatness

From The Brooklyn Tablet.

Father Coughlin's statement of last Monday, in which he deplores the public agitation which has been caused by his cancellation of his radio broadcasts, is a measure of the Radio Priest's greatness. It has increased his stature far beyond that of the national and the international figure to which his championship of the cause of the poor and the oppressed has given him rightful title.

He has met the test of crisis.

He has proven himself to be the loyal priest of the Catholic Church which the training of seminary days and the discipline of his priestly years has made him. He has had the courage and the humility to subordinate his own feelings, and the ideas in which he honestly and sincerely believes, to that higher sense of duty which places the good of immortal souls in the paramount position in his priestly mind and character.

The crisis precipitated by the cancellation of Father Coughlin's broadcasts was fraught with dangerous possibilities. Millions believed, with him, that his solitary figure stood between the nation and disaster. Millions of the underprivileged looked to him as the highest and boldest expression of the ideals of social justice. They regarded him as their saviour and their prophet. The stilling of his voice over the radio they considered a horrible catastrophe.

In their passionate devotion to their leader, they might have been unable to comprehend the wider aspects and the broader implications of his case. They might have been led to believe that nothing mattered save to get their leader back on the air waves. They might have forgotten that even Father Coughlin or his cause was not greater than his loyalty to the Church of which he is a consecrated priest. It required real leadership to say the words which would put a stop to sincere, but misguided efforts on his behalf. The true quality of leadership Father Coughlin's statement proves that he possesses.

To many of the millions who followed him, the refusal of Father Coughlin to go back on the air, honestly appeared to be an interference with the right of free speech, the suppression of the exercise of that liberty which is the soul of American democracy, and the genius of American civilization. With the courage of the truly great, Father Coughlin has expressed his devotion to the principle that guides the life of every true priest, **that the exercise of his liberty must be subordinated to the higher demands of the salvation of souls, under the direction of his lawful ecclesiastical superiors.**

Monday's statement indicates that there is nothing of the proud defiance of a Martin Luther in the character of the Radio Priest. Rather is there that noble quality of a Savonarola, a Joan of Arc, or a Hildebrand, humbly accepting what humanly enough he might believe to be an unwarranted castigation or an unjust exile for the cause of Justice. He was willing to accept what he might sincerely believe to be a situation parallel to that which bid Hildebrand exclaim: "I have loved justice and I have hated iniquity, therefore I die in exile!"

With the bitter memory of the Dr. McGlynn situation in mind, many feared that the interest of religion might once again be made to suffer by an unwise or unpriestly action on the part of Father Coughlin. On the contrary, the statement of the Radio Priest has demonstrated that he holds the interest of religion and the salvation of souls to be paramount. **His millions of friends and followers must rejoice in his noble stand. They have a leader in whom they can justly take pride.**

When, by calm deliberation and on the high plan of discussion wherein the interests of immortal souls obtain first consideration, Father Coughlin may deem it advisable to return to the air, **he will emerge a figure of heroic proportions, a voice a thousand times more powerful in the defense of justice for the poor and the oppressed, and a patriotic American whose name will go down in history to be reverenced through the ages among the truly great.**

"The Man I Would Make a Dictator"

From the Catholic Herald, of Edinburgh, Scotland.

"The world today is asked to choose between the Man of Sorrows and Lenin. Which will the world choose?

"Will it choose Him who in His Ten Commandments gave Social Justice to all men of all generations, or will it choose Barabbas?

"I walk through the streets that He would have trod. Around me is squalor. Children play in the mud and scamper for safety as lorries rush past.

"I hear a shrill scream. A small bundle, quiet and still, is lifted in the arms of its mother—a cry of sorrow tears at the heart.

"I see a group of young men and women seated around a close-mouth. A dim figure approaches. It is a Catholic priest. Gently he asks the boys and girls if it is not time that they should be in their homes. He winces when he is told that **the air is so much sweeter outside.**

"I see a child walk past me with difficulty on legs that malnutrition has twisted. The child is motherless; too long ago its mother gave up the struggle to enter Arms that yearned for her coming. I see rooms, squalid and airless, crowded with people. A youth tells me that there is illness in his home, that he must walk the streets because there is no bed. He has never worked—he thinks that he never shall.

"My mind shrinks from the spectacle. I look back through the years.

"An old man, his gentle face seamed with thought, is writing at his table. Before him stands a crucifix.

" 'The poor and badly off,' he writes, 'have a claim to especial consideration. The richer classes have many ways of shielding themselves, and are less in need of help from the State.' "

"In a day when trade unionism is a 'crime,' Pope Leo XIII is writing his 'Workers' Charter.' He looks over Christendom and he demands that the worker must be given social justice.

"Stalin and Lenin are unknown. This voice from the Vatican alone pleads the workers' cause.

"Lest we had forgotten, our present Pope has given us **Quadragesimo Anno** in which he reviews the demands of his illustrious predecessor.

"Can we as Catholics say that we have not been given a magnificent lead? The Father of 450,000,000 Catholics has demanded social justice for all, and has shown us the way that that social justice can be obtained. The will of 450,000,000 would alter the earth.

"The Cross or the Sickle and Hammer. Today we again stand before that memorable tableau. Again we are asked to make our choice.

"The Man of Sorrows or Barabbas? A twentieth century Resurrection or a twentieth century Crucifixion?

"Posterity will remember how we decide."

Social Security: The Parable of The Kind Father

From the Union of Manchester, N. H.

Once upon a time a kind father called his sons around him.

"Boys," said he, "you are now all earning a weekly wage and able to take care of yourselves. But the years will come when age in infirmity may rob you of your earning capacity.

"I am going to deduct each month from your wages a certain amount which I will put away for you so that when you grow old there will be money saved to pay you each a modest income."

"Thank you, father," said the dutiful, hardworking boys. "That is very thoughtful of you." So every month each paid in his alloted share.

When the eldest son reached the appointed age to retire and draw the allowance from the fund to which he has been contributing since youth he went to the executor of his father's estate. That gentleman handed him a small check.

"But," said the elderly son, "I gave my father enough to earn a bigger income than this."

"Yes," said the executor, "but that was in order to provide a reserve."

"And where is the reserve?" asked the old boy.

"Here," said the executor, and placed an open strongbox on the table. It was full of slips of paper on which the kindly and thoughtful father had written "I. O. U." followed by sums of money.

"You see," said the executor, "your father borrowed and spent the reserve to get himself out of debt and meet his current needs. All there is left of it are these unredeemed promiss to pay. That is why your allowance check is smaller than it might otherwise have been."

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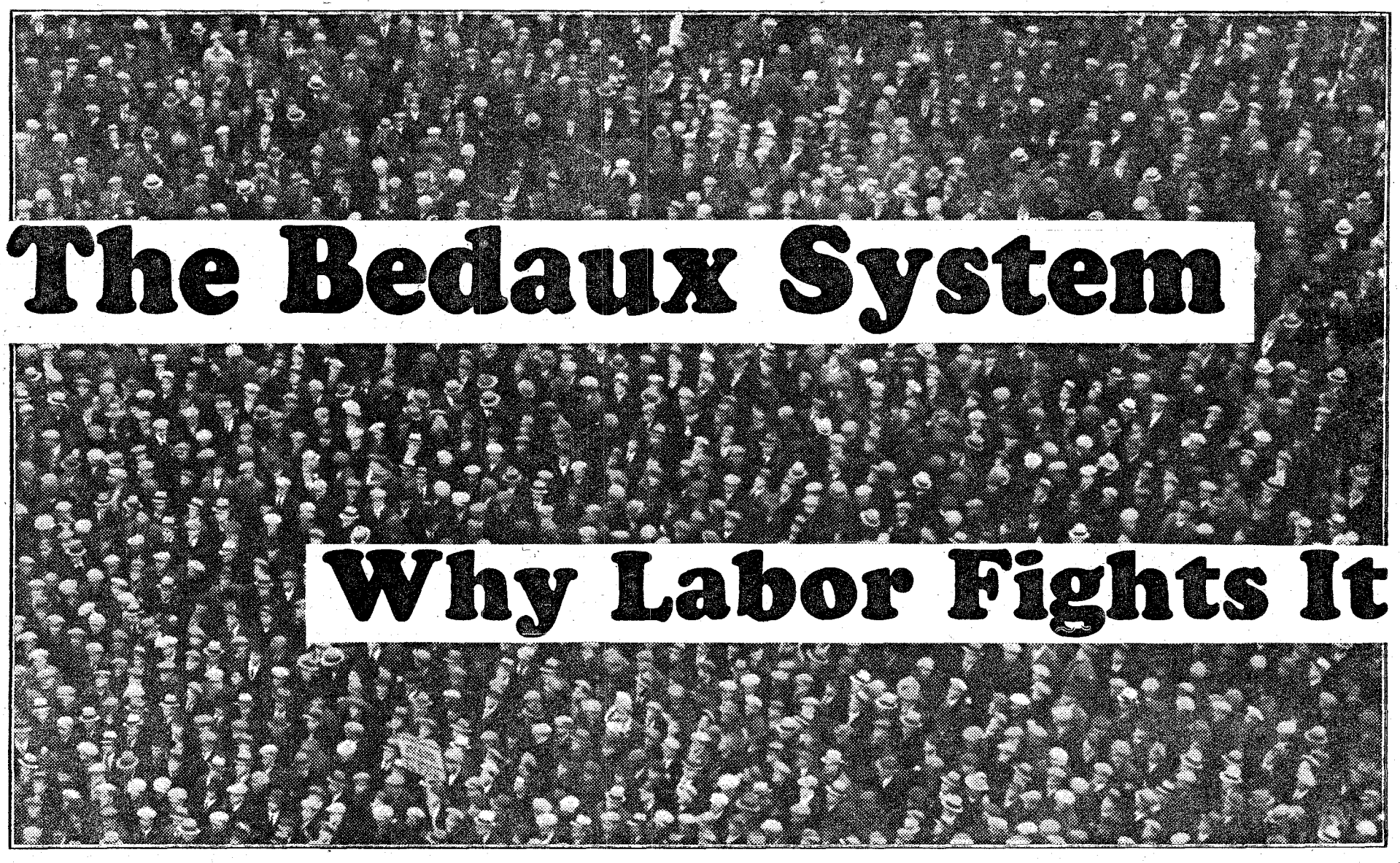


The Bedaux System

Why Labor Fights It

"Work Like Hell," Said the Foreman

Windsor Incident First Drew Spotlight on Bedaux Process

The Bedaux "stretch-out" labor system first received recognition on a national scale when criticism of it forced the Duke and Duchess of Windsor, the world's most romanticised newlyweds, to postpone a scheduled visit to the United States.

Most people were not even aware that the system existed —had not heard of it—until the Baltimore Federation of Labor attacked Charles E. Bedaux, who was to have been the host of the Windsors in America, as the founder of a "vicious" labor practice.

But the Bedaux plan is old stuff to organized labor, increasingly so since, more than two years ago, it drew the official fire of the A. F. of L. executive council.

The Baltimore pronouncement was but a reiteration of this former attack and, while it made sensational headlines as a result of the Duke's implication, it created no great excitement among well-informed members of the working class.

The aim and purpose of the Bedaux system is to increase the profits of large-scale employers by squeezing greater production out of individual workers. This is accomplished by the use of stop watches, motion picture cameras and other "clocking" devices designed to fix a "par" for each worker's productivity.

Employes are photographed and checked at their duties, every motion is carefully analyzed and timed, lest one second be wasted in useless energy. Bonuses are given laborers who better their "par" value.

Inventor

—Wide World.

Charles E. Bedaux of New York, inventor of the labor system which union leaders have called the most inhuman "efficiency" scheme ever devised.

The idea is to wheedle every possible ounce of effort out of every employe—thus the term, "stretch-out."

Paul Y. Anderson, in a recent review of the system in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, writes:

"It appears to be a settled fact that Bedaux got the idea for his system while working as a 'sand hog' during the construction of a subway under the East river in New York. He observed some lost motion among his fellow workers, and it occurred to him that a saving could be effected by eliminating all unnecessary manual effort.

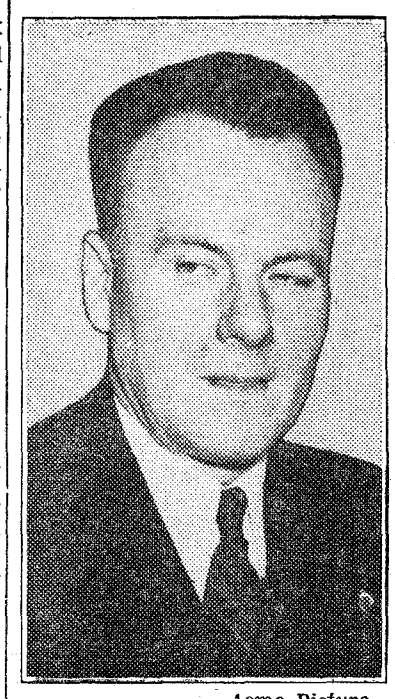
"Similar systems already were in existence, but Bedaux proceeded to refine them, and his process was introduced in many factories, especially in the textile industry where every little movement has a meaning all its own — or hasn't."

In this connection it is interesting to note that among those in the forefront of the controversy surrounding the Duke of Windsor was Francis J. Gorman, president of the United Textile Workers union. Gorman issued a statement reminding the former King of England and his wife that "their guide made much of his fortune from the sweat of textile workers." Gorman said of Bedaux:

"He will always stand out in the minds of 1,225,000 American textile workers as the father of the most completely exhausting, inhuman 'effeciency' system ever invented."

A.F.L. Learns Reason Why Workers Rebel Against Plan

Critic



—Acme Picture.

Joseph McGurdy, Baltimore labor leader, who attacked Bedaux.

The widespread adoption of the labor system of Charles E. Bedaux, efficiency engineer, in factories throughout the country prompted the American Federation of Labor to make a complete study of the system.

Results of the study were published in an article in the September, 1935, issue of The Federationist, monthly A. F. of L. publication, which stated:

"The Bedaux system, stripped of its pseudo-technical verbiage, is nothing more or less than a method of forcing the last ounce of effort out of workers at the smallest possible cost in wages. An operative in the Callaway Cotton Mills in LaGrange, Ga., who had been striving unsuccessfully to attain his Bedaux standard asked his overseer for guidance.

"'**All I can say is, work like hell,**' replied the harrassed foreman. That reply sums up the Bedaux system very truthfully and completely. Reputable engineers have condemned the system as an unscientific tool for the exploitation of workers."

A. F. of L., C. I. O. Together on Bedaux Issue

The American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization see eye to eye on at least one national labor issue—the Bedaux system.

Both detest it, according to Paul Y. Anderson, St. Louis newspaper man who made an investigation of the plan. Anderson wrote: "A further complaint (against the Bedaux plan) is that the supposed increase in efficiency of materials, tools and machines does not accompany the increased working tempo; that the Bedaux system fails to make a change in the workman's methods and that the system is usually introduced almost without warning and before the worker has had time to become psychologically adjusted to its import.

"Union leaders declare there are recorded cases of women workers who became hysterical and suffered nervous breakdowns, when the Bedaux 'industrial engineers' trained their motion picture cameras on them, or proceeded to clock their performances with stop-watches.

"As a matter of fact, abhorrence of the Bedaux system is the one sentiment in which the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. have found it possible to join whole-heartedly in recent times."

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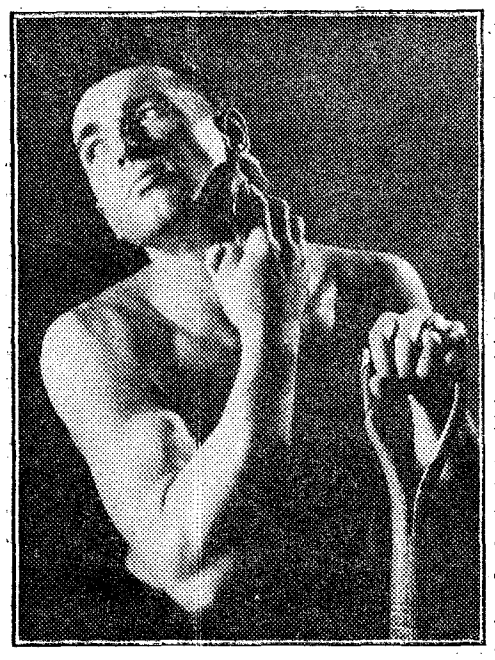
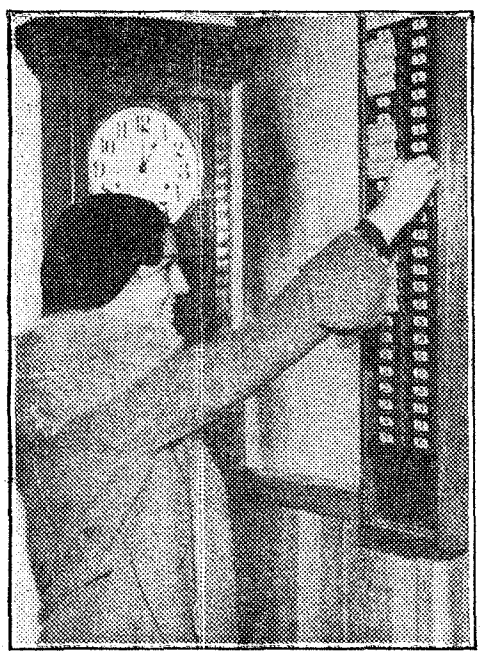
How Bedaux Labor System Works





Bonuses Paid Fast Worker; Others Fired

After the Bedaux Company of New York has sold its plan to an industrial corporation, here is how the system works:

The Bedaux company dispatches a resident engineer to the corporation's plant. This engineer confers with executives on how best to introduce the system and a department of the plant is selected as a starting point.

An observer with a stopwatch is stationed in the department to "clock" an average worker as he is engaged in the operations of his job. The length of time required for each part of the job is entered on an observation sheet, which sums up the time required for the whole operation.

After the timing is adjusted to allow for fatigue and rest periods, the result is called "par" and is rated 60B. The "B" is for Bedaux. This is considered normal.

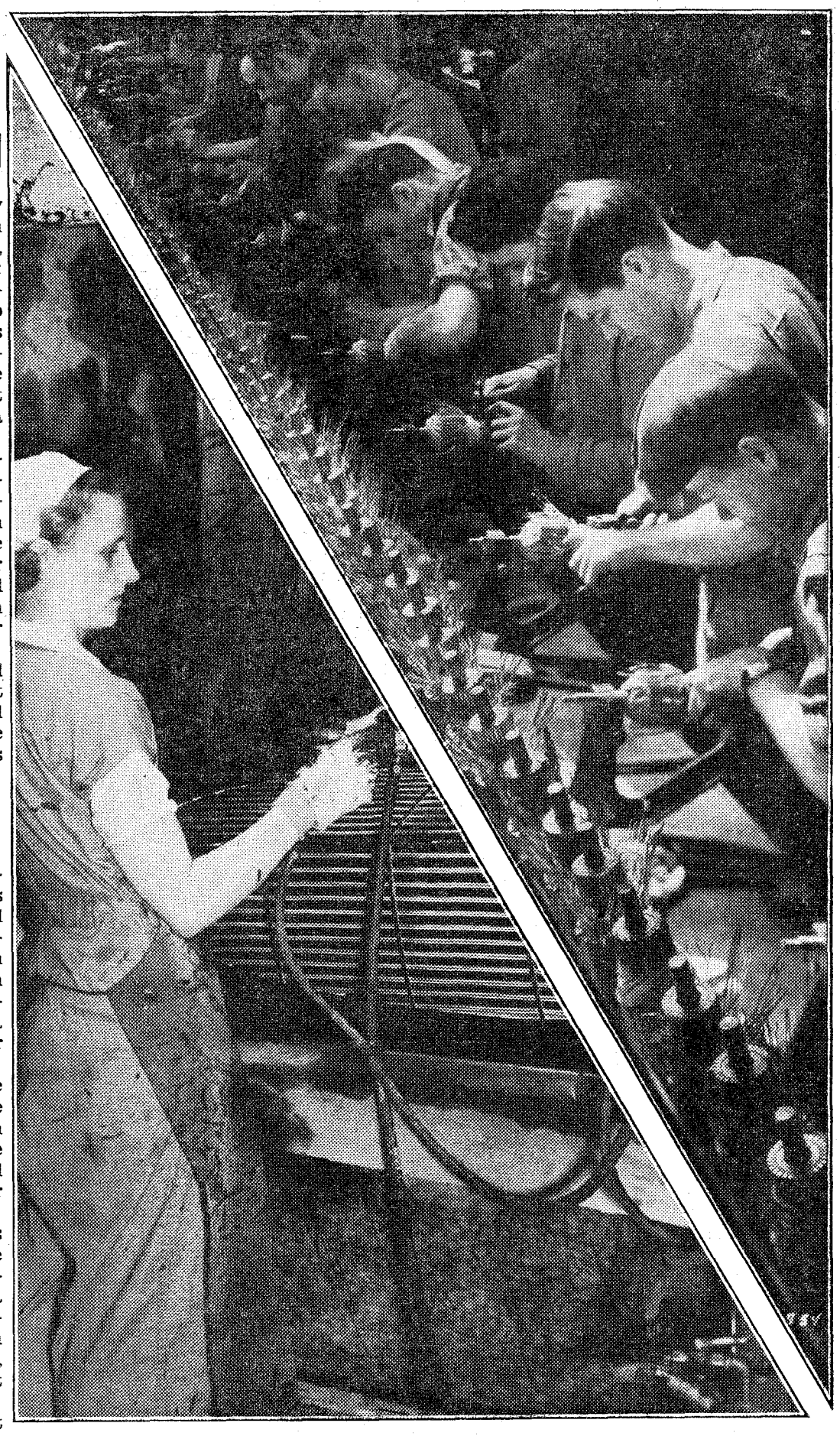
Workers Must Retain Rating

If a 60B worker has been accustomed to performing his task in, say, 60 minutes, and then increases his productivity to a point where he can perform the same operation in 40 minutes, his rating is raised to 80 B and he receives a premium of 20 cents an hour for his extra effort.

If, on the other hand, he falls below his 60B average and habitually fails to attain that average, "he will first be coached, then warned and finally transferred to other work or dismissed."

One of the chief criticisms raised against the plan is the driving tactics used by foremen. Every foreman gets a fixed percentage of the premiums paid his men, and it is in his interest, and to his profit, to drive them to their utmost capacity.

Other criticisms are that Bedaux engineers are often unqualified to set standards in a given factory due to their inexperience in the work, and that the introduction of the system, usually without warning, has a bad psychological effect on workers.

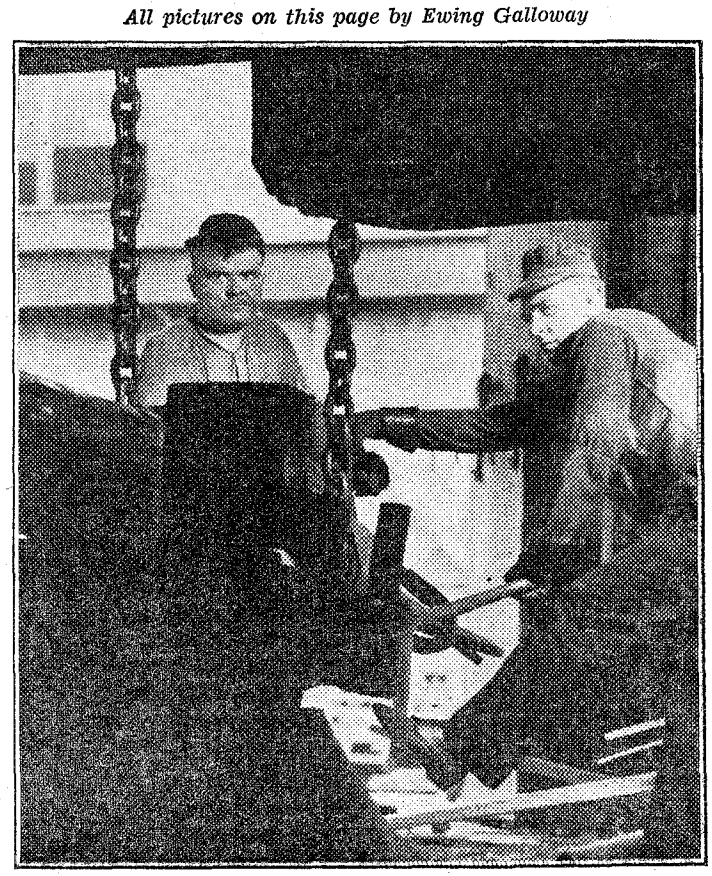


All pictures on this page by Ewing Galloway

More Than Million Affected by Plan

The American Federation of Labor has charged that the amount of "spoiled work" in a factory usually increases under the system. For this reason, says the A. F. of L., the Wright Aeronautic Corporation abandoned the system after a year's trial.

More than one million workers are affected by his plan, Bedaux recently revealed, in a statement calling A. F. of L. criticism the "result of misunderstanding and improper investigation." Bedaux said he was against forcing individual workers to a higher than 80B rating.



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The People Speak . . . .

Learned What Reds Really Do

To the Editor:

I heard of Communists hundreds of times, but never knew what they really meant until I heard Father Coughlin over the air, speaking on Communism. It was then that I realized what the Communist aim really is.

Father Coughlin was only advising the poor laboring man what best to do. He is advising the laboring man to organize in honest labor unions. He is opening the eyes of millions of Americans as to how their government is being run, the dangers their country faces, the Communists who are ring leaders in the C. I. O. and the labor front, the Federal Reserve bankers' racket, and why the money changers should be driven from the temple.

SOCIAL JUSTICE is one of the best papers in the country, but Father Coughlin on the radio is 100 per cent more valuable to the American people because people do not like to read. Also they have to buy the paper.

I know of hundreds who do not read our paper, who were looking forward to hearing Father Coughlin over the radio. Father Coughlin did his duty as he saw it written by the Pope. He did his duty as all ministers of Christ should be doing it, and they should be with him instead of trying to hamper him.

—**Maurice McHugh.**

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Why All the Unmerited Publicity?

To the Editor:

Inasmuch as SOCIAL JUSTICE is not, and has never been a "Catholic publication," do you not think it should cease giving valuable space and unearned publicity to a couple of reverend gentlemen of whom your readers might never have heard, were it not for Father Coughlin?

—**T. F. Golden.**

Chicago, Ill.

Belloc Also Used Naughty Word

To the Editor:

I enjoy reading the articles by Mr. Hilaire Belloc, but the one in SOCIAL JUSTICE for Nov. 8, is the very best. He explained, giving examples, the inroads on the policies of the international bankers which Mr. Belloc now depicts so vividly and which Father Coughlin, until he was silenced recently, opposed so valiantly.

Perhaps Mr. Belloc ought to be silenced. He too used the naughty word, "stupidity."

—**Ellen L. Brown.**

Detroit, Mich.

Commends Article on Hierarchy

To the Editor:

Your last issue was replete with good information. I was especially pleased with the article on the American hierarchy repeating history of the Church and playing safe.

There were many exceptional articles. Keep up the good work—we want Father Coughlin back on the air.

—**A Reader and Supporter.**

Evanston, Ill.

Four Copies Go A Long Way

To the Editor:

We have taken four copies of SOCIAL JUSTICE weekly from the first day it was published. One copy goes to South Dakota every week to folks who keep a general store, where farmers meet from miles around and read it from cover to cover. Two copies I give to folks who could not afford it, as they are dependent on welfare (in this land of plenty).

One copy we keep, so that we can refer back at any time, to predictions made by our wonderful leader. Daily we pray "God bless him and bring him back to us."

Like you, Mr. Baertschi, we are Protestants, and my husband is also a Mason.

We are so thankful that you bought and are able to continue publishing SOCIAL JUSTICE. What ever would we do without it now? This week it seemed better than ever—so many vitally interesting topics.

Each Sunday I try to impress upon the minds of my little news boys selling SOCIAL JUSTICE, that they should be proud to sell this grand little paper.

What can the clergy be thinking, to ignore the 16 principles of social justice as taught by Christ himself?

—**Mrs. F. L. Swanson.**

Medford, Mass.

Adds Plea to Many For Priest's Return

To the Editor:

Please add to the many requests you have received or should have received, my earnest plea for the return of Father Coughlin to the radio broadcasts, which in the estimation of millions of listeners, is the only accurate and true source of information to enlighten the people of these United States regarding the function of their government.

—**John J. Ryan.**

Buffalo, N. Y.

Non-Church-Goer Adds Support

To the Editor:

I am a Protestant and sorry to say, a non-church-goer. I have been a supporter of Father Coughlin for more than 10 years. Every Sunday I would look forward to hearing him talk. Under his leadership I have come to look upon religion in a different light.

God in His wisdom saw fit to call the beloved Bishop Gallagher, but how we miss him and his guidance!

I should think that Father Coughlin's superiors would be proud of his achievements.

Perhaps the Pope will take a hand in this matter. He will have the everlasting thanks and love and respect of millions of Father Coughlin's followers if he does.

Let us show the Pope how sincere and how anxious we are to have Father Coughlin back on the air every Sunday.

We will take care of the cost. Now let his superiors do their bit.

—**S. Thomas Johnson.**

Baltimore, Md.

Position Cannot Be Replaced

To the Editor:

Whatever is to be said for or against Father Coughlin's ideas of a remedy for present day social injustices, even his strongest opponents must admit this much—he has made the people think.

That is a large order for anyone to fill; one which perhaps no single clergyman ever has accomplished before.

For instance, who outside of the few politicians and officials, actually knew or cared where his Congressional district was, who was his representative, what went on in Washington, what were the real provisions of the Constitution and above all, how these laws and rules were flouted openly by high finance within the very shadows of the nation's capital? Who cared about such questions as the World Court, the League of Nations, the munitions racket, etc., until they heard Father Coughlin tell them what it was all about?

The radio priest may have had more listeners than he did friends. Many who heard his voice, resented somewhat his audacity in revealing the things which only the privileged few should have known. Certainly many tried every means they could think of to silence this outspoken cleric, who could not successfully be slandered nor discredited.

That his new bishop cannot agree fully with everything Father Coughlin has ever said is understandable. Many people have found things to which they do not agree in Father's talks. But that his superiors should regard Father Coughlin's talks as harmful, as something which should not continue, unless they themselves can write the script, is wholly incomprehensible to his followers and to many like myself who, though not members of his organization, have learned much that is good from the radio priest. Although I may have disagreed with him, on occasion, I feel that his position on the radio is one that cannot be replaced by another, much as his superiors might like to have us think otherwise.

—**L. D. Klinger.**

St. Paul, Minn.

Some Good Bound to Come From Present Sacrifices

To the Editor:

Congratulations to the new management of SOCIAL JUSTICE. As a sounding board of the Archdiocese of Detroit, your paper would soon have fallen by the wayside.

Naboth offended constituted authority—the king. He refused to sell his vineyard. **Something had to be done.** A wily woman offered the solution. . . . Naboth was "liquidated."

John the Baptist did not accuse the king of "stupidity." He berated him for wrong-doing. Was not St. John an offender against "constituted authority"? **Something had to be done.** St. John had to be "deflated." Again a wily woman offered a solution to this problem. St. John was "liquidated."

Christ the greatest exponent of social justice, offended the Scribes and Pharisees. Christ may not have accused them of stupidity, but he referred to them as a brood of vipers. They considered him a "wrecker" stirring up the people. **Something had to be done.** And they saw to it that Christ was "liquidated."

What a melancholy reflection: Father Coughlin the fearless champion of Christian principles, muzzled and in a straight jacket!

Had Father Coughlin referred to the appointment of Justice Black as an act of wisdom, he might have had some approval. However, in the opinion of the country at large he would have been considered stupid or imbecile. We are glad to say that Father Coughlin is made of sterner stuff and does not kowtow to the principles and practices of the K.K.K. to which Hugo Black swore allegiance, any more than to communistic doctrines and their leaders, even though it should incur the displeasure of a professor of pinkish proclivities in a Catholic university.

Ask Stalin or Hitler how to silence a man whose arguments can not be confuted and the answer is: censorship, deflation, incarceration or liquidation.

The attention of this country is focused on the inglorious treatment of Father Coughlin. Some good is bound to come from this episode. Father Coughlin may be temporarily deflated, but he will eventually come back from his exile.

—**S. N. Seifert.**

Ft. Recovery, Ohio.

Urges Need for Silent Prayer

To the Editor:

I have read every issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE, from the first to the present one; and I expect to be a faithful reader as long as the paper is published because it is one of the very, very few papers of today that does not misconstrue the truth in order to make things appear different than they really are.

It is sad to have to believe that some of our supposed-to-be followers of Christ have turned on a man whom true Christians of all denominations, so earnestly sought and loved to hear.

I think that the letter appearing on page 3 of the November 15 issue by Stella A. Grimes, voices the true sentiments of all who have a desire to live the life that one should in being a true American and a Christian.

Let us unite in silent prayer that our leader Father Coughlin will soon be back on the air; we thirst for his leadership and feel lost without his voice.

—**L. N. Grilliot.**

Rossburg, Ohio.

—*Orr in the Chicago Tribune*

What Has Become of the Spirit of Thanksgiving?

Finds Room in Heart for Both

To the Editor:

I have always been interested in SOCIAL JUSTICE and in Father Coughlin's ideas and think he has it within his power to help our country by exposing the practices that are doing us harm. And another thing is that everything he has predicted came true, and there is proof that he knows what he is talking about. I am a follower of Father Coughlin, but I believe in Franklin D. Roosevelt also.

Please excuse me for my frank opinion in the matter, but we not only need Father Coughlin more than any other leader in America. We also need the president. I am one of the number who would not have a job at all were it not for the government projects.

I am 22 and was not able to get any work since I left school until last August, when I finally got a job at the NYA doing handicraft work. Before that I was almost in despair. Now it is possible for me to continue my education and earn some money at the same time. I have a chance to meet persons of my own age and have made many worthwhile friendships. I have also acquired a sense of usefulness and hope in the future.

I am not the only one that this project has saved. There are thousands, not counting the folks who are working on other government projects. This job that I have been talking about has made me see what the president has done for us in time of unemployment. I do not say that we shall not have another depression. But the president surely saved me from the last one. And I appreciate the fact.

At the same time, I have sense enough to realize that we need Father Coughlin to fight against the leftist tendencies of today.

You may count on my co-operation in the fight for social justice, Father Coughlin and President Roosevelt.

—**Mildred L. Carter.**

Manchester, N. Hamp.

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Credits Paper for Clearing Up Public Misinformation on Case

To the Editor:

I hope that you will print this letter, as I would like a goodly number of "campaigning" newspapers to see it, though I do not consider them worth the postage required to mail them a personal copy.

I am just about tired of these simpering editorial writers who regard it as their self-appointed duty to deflate, discredit and demolish every syllable of the name and character of Father Coughlin and his paper, SOCIAL JUSTICE, which at present is carrying on so bravely without him.

Peck, peck, peck, they go — at every fragment of anything that might possibly be construed as creditable in the eyes of his followers —until there remains nothing but the dust of even so small a thing as a kindly word.

One of their most irksome comments is that which accuses SOCIAL JUSTICE of "making a martyr out of Father Coughlin, to boost the circulation." You've read it, I've seen it—not only in some Catholic papers, but even in what purport to be papers "neutral" on the subject of things Catholic.

We have never tried to make a martyr out of Father Coughlin. A dead leader has never been of great help to his followers. His value to us is that he is so ready to LIVE and to fight for social justice and for us.

It is to keep ourselves from becoming "martyrs" to the social injustices which international exploiters stand ever ready to inflict, that we are determined to reenlist him as our leader in this fight for Christianity—a fight that somehow has been twisted by either an unkind press or an undiplomatic hierarchy, into an ecclesiastical dog fight, with Father Coughlin in the dog house.

No, you "Free" Presses, Herald Citizens, and your two-penny colleagues—our paper doesn't want to make Father Coughlin a martyr. **But we certainly are not going to keep still and let you succeed in your ill-motivated attempts to make him into a "black sheep."**

If you think a man must be a "martyr" to take what certain clerical diplomats have dished out to Father Coughlin—well, maybe you've got something there. But don't say that WE said it.

His followers and his paper want him back as a leader, very much alive, to again teach and guide us, lest even in our great zeal, we might perhaps stumble over the uncertain path before us.

We do not ask for license for our teacher. But we do ask liberty—and the certain amount of restraint that liberty necessarily involves. The editors of SOCIAL JUSTICE deserve credit for making this clear to everyone.

If everybody taking a public part in this "controversy" would take the time to read SOCIAL JUSTICE, I believe that there would no longer be a controversy. Then everybody would know that Father Coughlin wants, and has always wanted, an authorized censor (but not a ghost writer) that he has always been obedient, and that his every act has been performed in the interest of upholding the duly constituted authority of his superiors.

Furthermore, they would know that we want our leader not in passivity as a martyr, but in activity as our teacher and editor.

As for the circulation of SOCIAL JUSTICE, I hope everybody from Augusta to Albuquerque not only reads it, but showers, with a deluge of protesting letters, those lemon-colored "gentlemen" of the press who never even mention the words, social justice except in the castigation of its champion.

—J. N. Clark.

Chicago, Ill.

Return Would Break Money Hold

To the Editor:

I enjoy your paper weekly, and wish to compliment you on your initiative in carrying on Father Coughlin's paper. I wish you every success in your plan for gaining recognition by the Pope.

In my opinion, Father Coughlin's return to the air would be the main factor in breaking the strangle-hold the wealthy politicians have upon the people.

—Charles Konle.

Grand Rapids, Mich.

Let's Avoid Differences

To the Editor:

I refer to your quotations of Dr. Oswald von Nell Breuning of Frankfort, and I am of the opinion that there is no discrepancy between him and you in regard to the interpretation of the encyclical.

Breuning has in view the European currency systems and I am allowed to suppose, especially the German Reichsbank order as it was before 1933. The German central banking institute has fundamental operating regulations. It was already largely controlled by law. One of its most fundamental rules was: that it was not permitted to credit bills of exchange with a financial background only. The Reichsbank was allowed only to discount bills of exchange, behind which was performed a real goods business, so that the amount of money in circulation was always in proportion to the multitude of merchandise produced or imported.

The Reichsbank is not allowed to intervene on the stock market, nor on the bond market, nor to lend to the government (except bridge credit to be paid back in three months.)

If Breuning shifts the weight of the encyclical from the persons to the system, you don't disagree at all, for you are both seeking a system which prevents persons from the same misdemeanor. It seems to me that in the United States we have to take a step which was taken decades ago in Germany—public control.

Centralization is what we have already. The protest against fictitious credit expansion or detraction has to be directed as well against bankers or privates as against social groups or the government.

I do not think that Breuning is misinterpreting the encyclical; he is only exploiting it from another point of development. We should not construe differences unnecessarily.

—John Bruehl.

New York, N. Y.

The Only Dictator Americans Want
—Shoemaker in the Chicago Daily News

Bishops State Views of Church

(Continued from Page 3)

government. Citizens and groups should not ask the government to do for them what they can do for themselves. Sound social policy requires government to encourage citizens to assume as much personal responsibility as possible.

"The poor and the laboring classes should resist the tendency to set up the omnipotent state. Their chief economic defense is organization. The traditional and ideal Christian society is not an individualistic, but an organic society in which the individual, through the instrumentatility of his group, works for himself, his group and the entire social body.

"It is deplorable that in our country an internecine conflict has broken out between two large organized bodies of workers. Continuance of the struggle can only mean increased suffering and hardship for workers themselves. It is gratifying that conferences looking to conciliation have been initiated; and for the well-being of workers, employers and the entire people, it is earnestly to be desired that these conferences will continue in a spirit of give and take, thereby providing the basis for harmony and lasting peace.

"It is essential that labor unions be governed by the principles of Christian brotherhood, justice and fair play. They should embrace all groups of workers. While seeking to promote their own interests they should be guided by sound judgment, have regard for the common economic good, respect property rights, prove themselves worthy of the confidence of every community, and thus perform their rightful function in protecting the legitimate interest of their members and in giving strength and stability to the nation."

Would Personal Appeal Be Better?

To the Editor

I have written to Pope Pius XI.

Would it not be more positive to arrange that a committee go in person to the Holy Father in Rome, thereby eliminating all misunderstandings?

A personal appeal is always more effective.

—Elizabeth Brady.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Living Wage or-- Out They Go!

To the Editor:

It surprises me that you even give space in SOCIAL JUSTICE for printing Congressional records of men of the type of Hon. Clare E. Hoffman, representative from Michigan.

In SOCIAL JUSTICE for November 1, appears an article headed "Labor Board Responsible for Loss of 10,851,706 Work Days" by Clare Hoffman.

The article in part: "The C. I. O. and the N. L. R. B. went South to Nashville, Tennessee, The board called on the Washington Manufacturing company, which gave employment to 650 workers with a pay roll of $7,500 a week."

Divided equally among 650 workers, $7,500 is less than $12 per week per worker, in a paper that champions a living annual wage and gives space in the same paper to a Congressman to condemn the labor board, the Civil Liberties Committee, and the C. I. O. for putting out of business a manufacturer who pays starvation wages. I have no sympathy for the C. I. O. but if they put manufacturers out of business who pay starvation wages, credit is due the C. I. O.

How can a manufacturer pay decent wages and compete with one paying $10 and $12 a week?

If you want to end Communism, you must end starvation wages even to driving those who pay such low wages out of business. The country is better off without such people.

—John J. Delmore.

Milwaukee, Wis.

Seconds Readers' Views on Silence

To the Editor:

I wish to commend Mr. John Prezio, and also Mr. Charles Slader, for expressing their wonderful views on the silence of Father Coughlin.

The Pope has been hammering Communism most vigorously for the last several years.

Every intelligent citizen knows that the leaders of the C. I. O. movement are Communist, so how in the world can a good honest Catholic support such a movement?

Those of you who have followed Father Coughlin, now is the time to speak up. You are the sole judges and the protest you make to his superiors will show whether Father Coughlin has been or is the champion of the underprivileged.

It is the voice of God that comes to you from this great orator of Royal Oak. Rally around it. These are not my words, but the words of our great beloved late Bishop Gallagher.

—Walter L. Governs.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Will You Make Sure to Lose?

If you are a contestant in our "KNOW AMERICA" Contest and have NOT sent in your subscription to **SOCIAL JUSTICE**, as required by the rules, you have only until next Saturday (Dec. 18) at midnight to mail it to the "Contest Editor."

The coupon below can yet save your qualification as a contestant.

If you use it NOW you stand as good a chance to win the Grand Prize of $2,750.00 as any person in the contest.

IF YOU NEGLECT TO QUALIFY—YOU ARE SURE TO LOSE!

So—What will you do?

CONTEST EDITOR,
SOCIAL JUSTICE,
ROYAL OAK, MICHIGAN

In order to qualify as a prize winner in your "Know America" Contest, I am enclosing herewith my remittance of $2.00 payment in full for one yearly subscription or two six months subscriptions for **SOCIAL JUSTICE.**

Please enter subscription for **SOCIAL JUSTICE** starting with current issue to the following person or persons. Please check length of time subscription is to run.

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This subscription blank with your remittance of $2.00 must be mailed before MIDNIGHT, December 18, 1937.

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Changing Industrial World Creates Opportunities for Trained Youth

Learn One Trade Well Is Best Way to Start

By Prof. Horace A. Frommelt
(Written for SOCIAL JUSTICE

IN our last discussion a number of questions were raised as a result of my insistence that there is no such thing as a one-job man. You will remember that we considered the aviation industry with all of the new abilities and skills that it has called forth and which were never before demanded of craftsmen in any industry. And I drew the conclusion from this that since these jobs in the aeronautical industry were being properly manned, that we humans were created by an All-Wise Providence with any number of undeveloped abilities that only required our attention and will power to bring them to the surface and to make of them a successful application.

Frommelt

I even went further in our discussion and asserted that there was no reason why a good machinist could not also be a good welder or heat treater. Likewise with a number of other choices. Out of these statements grew a number of questions. You wanted to know why then all this fuss and feathers about making a choice? If it is true that we can be successful in a number of different trades and occupations why not just blindly chose and save ourselves much anxiety?

I hope I can provide you with a reasonable answer to these very reasonable questions in our present conference. But before doing so I want to call your attention to another aspect of this superstition about the one-job man about which the modern world is making so great a mistake. If it were true that somewhere hidden within us is the ability to do just one job, and only one job successfully, we poor humans would be tremendously handicapped in finding our way through this industrial world of ours.

New Industries Make New Jobs

Have you ever stopped to consider the almost lightning-like changes that are taking place from day to day in this industrial world of ours? The telephone, the telegraph, wireless, radio, the airplane, the airship, the automobile, the electric motor, electric light and power, as well as air-conditioning and television, have all come from the brain of man and the industrial laboratory within the lifetime of your parents.

It would be interesting to tabulate the crafts, trades, jobs, and different kinds of work that these new inventions, about which vast gigantic industries have been built, were called forth. But it is not merely the list of new jobs that startle us when we look at the world of work from this angle, but the change that has taken place within the jobs themselves. The machinist of today differs from the machinist of thirty years ago as does the modern automobile differ from the horse and buggy. Both turn, shape, cut, mill and grind metal. But here the likeness ends. The machinist today must have a skill that was simply undreamed of less than thirty years ago. In other words, the machinist today is an entirely different craftsman, though he bears the same name, as compared with his brother machinist of yesterday.

One-Job Men Halt Progress

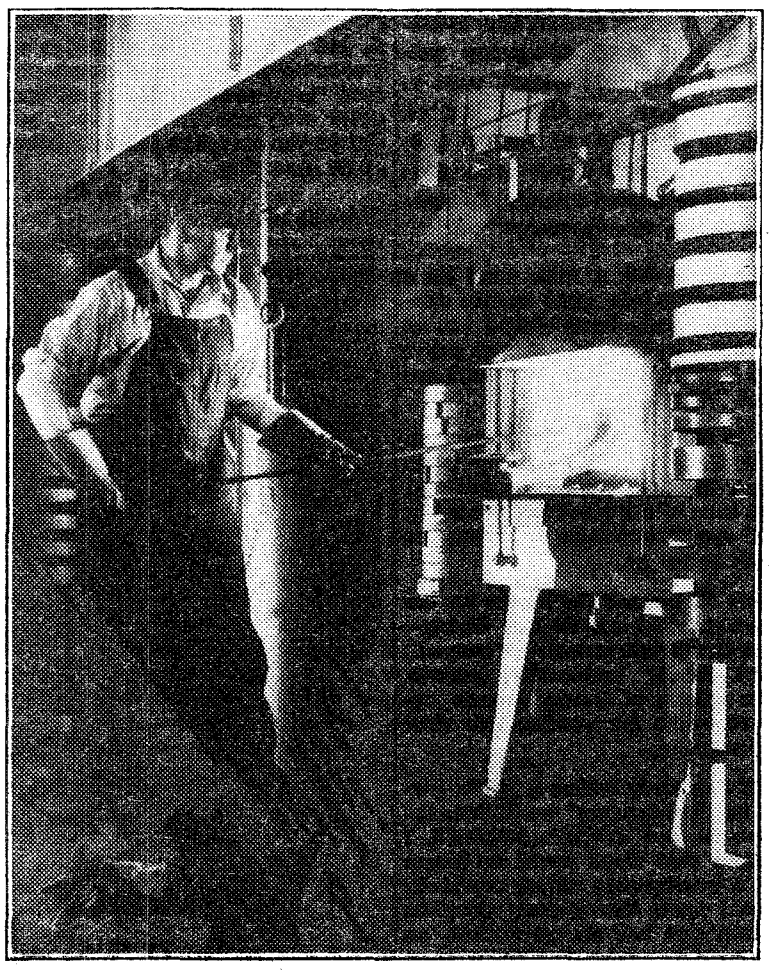
Isn't it fortunate then that we have the ability to meet these rapid changes in the industrial world by changing our occupations even in a fundamental and far-reaching way? Not only would we be handicapped if we were one-job humans, as the modern world with its fetish for specialization would have us believe, but the industrial world itself would not only be handicapped but finally come to a standstill.

Unless these new skills and abilities and trades and crafts could be devoted and efficiently applied as the demand arises this rapidly changing industrial world of ours would gradually slow down and come, shortly, to a full stop.

And so, for another reason, we can be certain that we are composed of a bundle of abilities and aptitudes that only demand our attention for successful development. If, when and as, the occasion arises and the demand occurs, we can make a change in our occupation and successfully continue in a new line of endeavor to shape a successful future for ourselves.

Now let us return to the question that arose out of these discusions. Why should you seriously consider making a reasonable choice from among various trades and occupations if it is true that we can develop our abilities along various lines?

(Continued on Page 14)



The airplane industry is an example of the new problems which have been handed to the heat treater. The safety of aviation hangs upon the expert operations of the man who makes the metal parts of the airplane. This photograph shows a heat treater at work in the plant of the Boeing Airplane factory at Seattle, Wash. Photo by Ewing Galloway.

Future Almost Unlimited For Expert Heat Treater

TODAY I am asking that that you seriously consider the work of **the heat treater.** In the metal manufacturing group there are few crafts and trades of greater importance. This is particularly true in this day of new metals which must be subjected to heat treating before they can be used to advantage.

The automobile and the heat treater's trade have made each other. The modern automobile would never have been possible had it not been for the high development of heat treating steel and, on the other hand, there would not have been such a high development had it not been for the constant demands by the automobile industry.

The scientific heat treater of today has grown out of the old fashioned blacksmith and toolmaker who knew how to harden and temper steel tools according to certain formulae of heating and quenching which he had learned from other blacksmiths but which they did not understand.

Heat Treating Modern Discovery

When technical men began to investigate why heating steel to a "cherry red" or "dull red" and then plunging it into water or oil or brine should give to that steel certain properties, there was born the science of steel treating. Since then studies have been made and processes of treating steel have been discovered of which the old tool hardener never dreamed.

Thus, annealing steel, case-carburizing, case-hardening and the distinct treatments for hardening high speed and all of the modern alloys such as nickel, tungsten, vanadium steel and the rest, have all been learned in comparatively recent times.

Essentially all heat treating operations involve the heating of the steel to a determined temperature and then cooling suddenly or gradually as the case may be. This affects the physical properties of the steel, making it hard, soft or tough, or hard on the surface and tough inside according to the kind of steel wanted and the requirements that must be met. Not only are tools heat treated at the present time but machine parts of all kinds subject to severe wear or strain.

Work Is Hot But Interesting

A heat treating plant or shop contains furnaces in which the steel is heated, tanks to hold the quenching media, instruments to indicate and record temperatures and equipment to handle the material. The shop is sometimes hot and uncomfortable but the work is not of the routine kind.

The heat treater's mind is so busy watching the temperature of the steel and planning his work that he has no time to think of his own temperature. This means constant mental exercise and there is nothing which so quickly banishes monotony. In fact, good heat treaters are usually a class of men who would rise above the level of monotony in any line of endeavor.

Heat treating shops generally are departments of a large manufacturing plant in the metal trades or automotive industries, or they are operated as a separate business in an industrial community.

The requirements of the heat treating trade are much more of an educational than a personal nature. Any normally healthy and industrious young man can become a heat treater if he applies himself. If this calling appeals to you let us suggest that you prepare for it by a good general education through high school and through college also if you wish to become an expert.

Trade Calls for Education

Metallugry and chemistry should be studied and if the school courses do not include classes in the heat treating laboratory, these classes should be taken on the side. When your schooling is finished you should spend a year or two in general metal trades shop work in machine shop or foundry or both, preferably in the form of apprenticeship. If possible this, too, should be an organized course of work which includes all operations.

The opportunities in heat treating are practically unlimited; the greatest development in the art is still to come. Thoroughly trained heat treaters are few and are needed not only to operate the shops already in existence but also those which the inevitable development of the metal trades, the automotive and even the airplane business will require. When you have thoroughly learned your trade you can advance by becoming metallurgist or or metallographist in the large establishment or foreman or superintendent in a heat treating department. Or you can establish a business of your own if you can command a few thousand dollars of capital.

You Can Open Your Own Shop

Do not open your own shop until you have thoroughly grounded yourself, by means of night courses and home study if necessary, in the fundamentals of purchasing, accounting, shop management and salesmanship.

If you should become interested in heat treating, I suggest that you apply to a company with an established reputation in this field and that is willing to provide you with an apprenticeship. The following schedule is a guide for your discussions concerning a training program:

Molding	**1200 hours**
Machinist	**1200 hours**
Cupola and Furnace Melting	**1200 hours**
Laboratory work	**1200 hours**
Helper Heat Treater	**1200 hours**
Heat Treating	**2320 hours**
Total	**8320 hours**

Such a schedule of experience should be accompanied by the following courses of study:

English
Shop Mathematics
Metallurgy
Metalography
Mechanics
Strength of materials
Machine Design
Shop Economics

We are getting closer to the answer as to what you are best fitted to do. If we are far from being able to make a specific choice at this time, please do not become impatient. Remember that there is no magic short cut and easy method either to success or the choice of a lifework.

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Congressmen Hold Caucus to Plan Practical Farm Aid Enactments

Farm Organizations Elect Their Leaders

Everson Quits as Farmers' Union President; Tabor Again to Head Grange

Two important farm organizations held their elections recently.

The change in the National Farmers' Union, anticipated in SOCIAL JUSTICE last July 12, was effected in the November elections of that organization. Last July, this paper published a list of Farmers' Union state officers who had been placed on the New Deal payroll to perform what one of the state presidents called "special work alloted to them."

At the same time, President Edward H. Everson of the Union, testified for his organization against the proposed Supreme Court packing plan, and opposed the new regimental plan of the A.A.A. We then advanced the likelihood that failing at "conversion," the agricultural department would use its "special work" payees to take care of Everson in the next election as they defeated Secretary Edward Kennedy in the last one.

Everson Declines to Run Again

On October 14, from Huron, South Dakota, came the report that Everson, a prominent member of the Farmers' Union for 20 years, and its president since 1934, had decided not to seek re-election.

"Everson attributed his decision to resign to ill health," the report stated, "but sources close to him said other reasons played a prominent part."

The "other reasons" may perhaps be better understood by friends of social justice who recall part of Everson's testimony unfavorable to the New Deal at the Senate committee hearing at Sioux City, Iowa:

"I want you gentlemen all to understand that I reserve the right to oppose processing taxes, production control and will continue to work for our program. These are the facts and I think your committee and the people here should have them.

"Due very largely to the financial and trade policies of government, the value of farm property, according to the United States Census reports has been reduced from 77 billions of dollars in 1920 to 32 billions of dollars in 1935. Ten years more at that average rate of destruction and our farm property would be valueless.

Pleaded for Cost of Production

"It is estimated that 3-billions of dollars currency used as a revolving fund would refinance this entire farm debt at 1½ per cent interest. This would remove approximately two-thirds of the debt loan from the former's back and reduce his cost of production proportionately. It would automatically stop this destruction of values of farm property and begin to restore these values that have been destroyed.

"The Farmers' Union believes the farmers are entitled to the American farm market to the full extent of their ability to supply that market upon an average cost of production basis.

"We believe our farmers are as efficient in production as the farmers in any nation in the world, besides we know that if given the full benefit of the American farm market to the extent of our ability to supply that market, the extra buying power we would have would furnish what we do not now have—a much larger farm market for the products of labor and industry.

Backed Famous Frazier-Lemke Bill

"As legislation necessary to restore agriculture to its proper position as the basic industry of this nation we would recommend, first:

"The passage of the Frazier-Lemke refinancing bill and that the Congress exercise its constitutional power to coin money and regulate the value thereof, so as to provide us with an honest dollar with which to measure our products and services in exchange.

"The passage of a cost of production bill based upon an average cost of production for that part of our crop consumed in the United States and with crop loans upon farm stored grains.

"These measures we believe would all come within the power of Congress under the Constitution."

Vesecky

At the Oklahoma City convention, John Vesecky of Saina, Kansas, vice-president of the Farmers' Union under Everson, was elected the new president. At the same meeting a resolution favoring the "nationalization of American industry" was adopted.

Tabor Again Heads Grange

On the same day, at Harrisburg, Pa., Louis J. Tabor began his fifteenth year as master of the National Farm Grange which he has served in some official capacity for 37 years.

Tabor

Following his re-election, Tabor began plans for the work of the next two years. He will work for enactment of a farm bill "fair to agriculture and the consumer." This bill, he said, must include **a larger share of the national income for the farmer, protection for the family-sized farm, the American market for the American farmer, and new uses for farm products.**

"The Grange," he said, "will stand like the Rock of Gibraltar in support of judicial integrity and constitutional freedom, in short, to preserve the American way by freedom from violence and coercion."

House Members Renew Pledges To Get Action

By Staff Correspondent of SOCIAL JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D C.—Twenty-one members of the House of Representatives met in the House caucus room Nov. 23 to work out a plan to help the American farmer in a practical way. Called by "Bill" Lemke of North Dakota, the group heard Edward E. Kennedy (secretary of the National Farm Union until the Roosevelt administration purchased enough state leaders with federal jobs to supplant him), and Mr. Lemke himself.

A new convert to the ranks of the farmers' friends developed, when the meeting was attended by Mrs. Caroline O'Day of New York, personal friend of Mrs. Rosevelt but not so friendly politically any more. Mrs. O'Day affixed her signature to the petition to unbottle the Massingale-Thomas cost-of-production-for-farmers measure. Mr. Lemke announced that approximately one hundred, of the 218 necessary, signatures had been procured.

President Always "Sends It On"

On the Senate side a less optimistic note was struck. Senator Elmer Thomas of Oklahoma, whose name the bill bears, has tried everything within his power to get the president interested. All the president ever does, he declared, is to send the data presented to him by the Oklahoman to the Department of Agriculture.

Perhaps it would be better if Mr. Roosevelt always sent it somewhere, as he is revealing that he himself has not the slightest conception of the farmer's needs or problems.

Senator Thomas was emphatic in stating that the "boys" down in the Agriculture department have blocked and hamstrung every attempt to help the farmer in a practical way. Their idea of farm relief is some sort of socialism, or worse, and the remaking of America.

In fact, the Oklahoman said he believed the present Roosevelt "recession" was deliberately brought about by the smart boys in the "brain" trust. Their idea, he avers, was to bring the farmer to a point where he would be willing to accept anything—even the half-baked compulsory crop control measure which smacks of Hitler and Mussolini. It should be noted in passing that both German and Italian farmers have compulsory crop control.

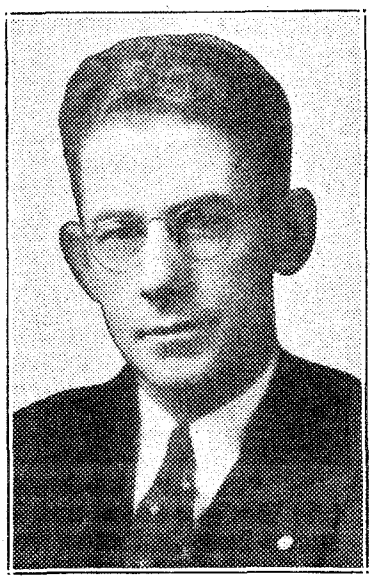
Lemke Cites Price Inflation

In calling the caucus to order Chairman Lemke stated that under the crop control now practiced by our Agriculture department, "more of whom come from the sidewalks and counting houses of New York than from the soil itself," $1,600,000,000 worth of farm products were imported from abroad last year.

"By the time these products get to the consumer," Lemke said, "the price has been inflated to $3,200,000,000. This money spent in the United States would have done much to precent the current 'recession' which is actually the current phase of the Hoover-Roosevelt depression."

Mr. Kennedy, who is in Washington representing eight state farm organizations, and incidentally trying to get back for the farmers some of the $184,000,000 in corn and hog processing taxes which has stuck to somebody's fingers, went ever farther.

William Lemke



Edward S. Kennedy

He advocated tariff protection for American farm products identical with the protection afforded to manufactured products of our wealthy industrialists and heavy contributors to political campaign chests.

"Corn from the Argentine is shipped to New York, ocean freight rates and tariff paid, for 26 cents a bushel less than it can be raised in this country and shipped to New York—the point of most competition."

Farmers' Friends Rally to Call

These Congressmen were interested enough in their farmer constituents to answer Mr. Lemke's call. Many of them pledged to get other signers to the petition to release the bill which is bottled up in committee at the instance of the administration:

Herbert L. Bigelow (Ohio).
Lewis L. Boyer (Illinois).
F. L. Crawford (Michigan).
Ira W. Drew (Pennsylvania).
Edward W. Eicher (Iowa).
Phil Ferguson (Oklahoma).
Frank W. Fries (Illinois).
John F. Hunter (Ohio).
Ed V. Izac (California).
W. S. Jacobsen (Iowa).
William Lemke (North Dakota).
John Luecke (Michigan).
Sam Massingale (Oklahoma).
W. D. McFarlane (Texas).
James F. O'Connor (Montana).
Caroline O'Day (New York).
Dewey Short (Missouri).
Karl Stefan (Nebraska).
Henry G. Teigan (Minnesota).
H. Jerry Voorhis (California).
Jesse P. Wolcott (Michigan.)

Testifying Witnesses 'Chosen'

McNary Scores Committee's Methods of Securing Only Favorable Comment on Control

A short time ago, SOCIAL JUSTICE and a few farm-supporting newspapers in the middle west, criticized the Senate agricultural sub-committee hearings for "packing" the testimony in favor of crop control.

Recently, Senator Charles L. McNary of Oregon further explained to the Senate the part played by the Farm Bureau, the administration-controlled farm organization, in pushing through favorable testimony.

Mr. McNARY. The bill originated with one agricultural organization, the American Farm Bureau Federation. It was first produced by them and presented to a conference over which the Secretary of Agriculture presided, attended by members of two other large organizations which did not collaborate in framing the bill. This organization then sent out copies to all their leaders in the various regions and sections of the country. That is correct, is it not?

Mr. POPE. I do not know. I think they did send out some letters. We found a number of Farm Bureau members at the hearings.

Mr. McNARY. That of course, was something they had a perfect right to do. When the hearings were held here in May on the unpublished and unintroduced bill, the only ones supporting the measure in its then form were members in some fashion of the American Farm Bureau Federation save one individual who was their attorney. To that I have no objection.

But, when the hearings were had (if they may be called hearings) **the only group of farmers represented were the American Farm Bureau. They sat there in so-called executive session.**

When the subcommittee went out (composed of Senator Frazier, North Dakota; Senator Pope, Idaho, and Senator McGill, Kansas) they did their work well.

We have no record of what transpired at the hearings, but I am advised that most of those attending and supporting this measure were members of the Farm Bureau. Members of the National Grange in the states and the Farmers' Union opposed the measure, **as I think the record would disclose if we could have the record, which however is denied to us.**

As to the hearings — I wanted them recorded, **but for some reason or other they were not recorded.** When they came to the west, they stopped at Spokane, which is on the eastern boundary of the state of Washington, 500 miles away from the fertile lands on the Pacific coast. They did not enter the state of Oregon or the state of California. Anyone familiar with the geography and climate of the great Pacific coast country knows that **that is where 90 per cent of the farmers are employed, where we find 75 per cent of the taxpayers of that section of the country, and where 72 per cent of the agricultural commodities are produced. Not a hearing was held in that section.**

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"Rebels" Endanger UAW Pact; Union Threatens Ford Squeeze

Would Close "Feed" Plants To 'Get' Ford

By the Labor Editor of SOCIAL JUSTICE

The United Automobile Workers union has found a way to accomplish its objective of organizing the 140,000 workers in the Ford Motor company—by "closing down completely" Ford plants scattered throughout the country.

This "squeeze-out" method of unionization was threatened by Richard T. Frankensteen, assistant U. A. W. president, when he said: **"We have 10 ways in which we can close Ford completely."**

Although he refused to enumerate the ways, he indicated that the chief method would be to strangle Ford supply sources by calling strikes in the heavily-unionized "feeder" plants—wheel, body and accessory manufactories—in Detroit and other automotive cities.

"Irresponsibles" in Front Again

Frankensteen's threat to thus attempt to force Ford unionization, at the expense of contract obligations to other industrialists and wage dollars to thousands of other union workers, serves notice that the "irresponsible" faction in the U. A. W. is creeping closer to domination of the giant, horizontal union, second largest of the C. I. O.'s affiliates.

Frankensteen's threat arose out of the union's failure to close the Ford assembly plant at St. Louis. The failure obviously was brought about by the union's lack of strength in the Ford plant.

Strikes in "feeder" industries, as proposed by the U. A. W.'s assistant president, would cause losses of wage dollars to thousands of workmen, and would rupture contracts with manufacturers, arrived at only after earlier, costly strikes.

Ford Adamant on Closed Shop

And there is another point to be considered. Although there can be no comforting stubborn Henry Ford in his blind opposition to labor's right to organize and dictate, through a "closed shop," still the business of "cracking down" in an effort to close Ford plants is an usurpation of authority delegated under federal law to the National Labor Relations board.

Under the Wagner act, collective bargaining is made compulsory between a manufacturer and the union representing a majority of his employes.

Union "Rebels" Leave Fisher Plant

"Wildcat" sit-down strikers who defied their own leaders in the United Automobile Workers union and held the Fisher Body plant at Pontiac, Mich., for six days, are shown here just after President Martin persuaded them to abandon their strike. Martin has been forced to assume dictatorial power over certain union groups to protect the Auto Workers' contracts with manufacturers. In the Fisher strike 500 sit-downers held the plant, making more than 14,000 workers idle. Acme Newspicture.

Martin Acts To Discipline Sit-Downers

DETROIT, MICH.—Homer Martin, United Automobile Workers president, is being forced into a virtual dictatorship of the C.I.O. union to curb the reckless acts of its radical leaders.

Martin, who flew to Detroit from Chicago to break up a "wildcat" sit-down strike at the Fisher body plant in Pontiac, Mich., last week, announced that the Pontiac local's self government would be replaced by the direct supervision of the International executive board.

Second Case of Discipline

The disciplining of the Pontiac local parallels similar punishment handed out to the union's Flint local a few months ago. At that time officers of the Flint affiliate threatened to secede from the central body because of censorship exercised over the local's publication, the Flint Auto Worker. Martin appointed a four-man board to direct the local and stripped Flint officers of authority. The board was responsible directly to Martin.

Numerous other "reorganizations" and "purges" have been attempted and executed since the union succeeded in signing all major automotive manufacturers save Henry Ford last spring.

Martin knows well that continued lawlessness by the leftist element will rupture these precious contracts and bring about sublimation of the union. Union organizers have been fired; officers have been demoted; the union's governing system has been revised and Martin has been cast into a role bordering that of a dictator to achieve order out of disorder in the union body.

Radicals Peril Union Standing

The union president has admitted that Communists endanger the U.A.W. and the C.I.O., of which the auto union is the second largest affiliate. The union is split by two factions, one advocating rash strikes, violence and lawlessness calculated to rip concessions from management by force.

The other faction, imbued with the ideal of contract-responsibility, sees the strike as a weapon of last resort, not as a trade mark of union strength.

Changes in Industry Create Opportunities

Continued from Page 12

What Is Situation In Your Town?

There are some broad general characteristics or aptitudes that each one of us possesses which if we recognize will help us in narrowing the field of our choice of life work. However, we will reserve considering these special characteristics for a future conference. For the time being I am anxious to impress upon you that a serious consideration of a suitable life work is worthwhile, even though we can adapt ourselves to various kinds and classes of work.

What Do You Like Best To Do?

In the first place, I want you to consider your vocation in the light of the kind of jobs **available in your own community.** After that, the majority of us must consider our life work in relationship to, or connection with, our families, the community in which we were born, and the locality in which we are pretty definitely established. Out of this field we must make a choice.

Secondly, we can narrow this field by asking ourselves **what kind of work it is I have learned to like best** either because my father is engaged in it, because in my spare time I have had some experience that will throw some light on a vocation, or because I seem to have developed some likes and dislikes which rather definitely point in certain directions. Some of us, for example, seem to be born with some artistic talent, such as drawing, others from birth seem headed in the direction of work that demands very close and exacting accuracy.

Such likes and dislikes, such indications should be made use of in our attempt to narrow down the field from which we hope finally to make our choice of a vocation. I am not asking, nor do I want you, at the moment, to even think of a specific trade or kind of work. We have not yet arrived at that point in our discussion where that is possible.

Labor Highlights

ST. LOUIS, MO.—U.A.W. authorizes strike on Ford assembly plant, but management continues operations. Pickets march before factory as police and company guards protect "loyal" employes. Union charges two pickets beaten. Company denies charge. Ford management ignores union threat to close Kansas City assembly plant, employing 3,000.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.—Greyhound bus drivers strike for increased mileage rates. Violence flares as drivers attempt to make runs. Strike affects all Greyhound lines east of Mississippi and north of Norfolk, Va. Police escort busses into metropolitan centers. Nine Greyhound lines file $6,300,000 damage suit against Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen charging strike called to "divert traffic to railroads."

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Police arrest 13 C. I. O. leaders, escort 40 others from town in effort to break up C. I. O. "showdown" unionization drive.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Gov. Elmer A. Benson asks investigation of strife between C.I.O. and A. F. of L. as police seek slayer of labor leader Patrick J. Corcoran. Benson suggests gangsters may have been imported by racketeering labor element.

Figures Show Job Decrease

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Figures released by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins show that employment decreased more than 80,000 during October over the figure at the end of September.

It was the second substantial decrease in as many months, and followed 10 straight months of increases. Indications are that the decrease will be much greater for November.

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The Searchlight

WASHINGTON, D. C.—One of the latest reports to come from Washington is that the Federal Reserve Board is endeavoring to obtain control of the $2-billion stabilization fund from the Secretary of the Treasury, Henry Morgenthau. Also, Marriner S. Eccles, chairman of the board, desires power over the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency. There is no doubt that the present division of authority makes for confusion and inefficiency. A monetary authority should be set up, but it should be set up on the basis of the United States Supreme Court — Supreme Court of Finance. The present Federal Reserve System, controlled by a few international bankers, already has too much power—especially the power of issuing currency for private profit.

EL PASO, TEXAS—Another member of the Federal Reserve Board is in the field sowing the seeds of propaganda. Chester C. Davis, addressing the Southwestern Bankers' convention, sought to absolve the New Deal's monetary policies from all blame in connection with the present business depression, excuse us, we mean "recession." Mr. Davis said he was "not at all pessimistic" about the country's ability to weather the business squall, providing, government, labor, banks and industry co-operate with "good sense and good humor." Sweet sounding phrases! But the statement that stood out as the boldest of all was: "Whatever remedies may be needed to prevent this recession from proceeding too far," he continued, "it appears to me that they **are not monetary in nature.**"

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Even the Wall Street Journal—that venerable organ of the bankers—comes out and pokes fun at the glaring discrepancies between the N. Y. Federal Reserve Bank statement and the Treasury Department on the matter of gold movements. The New York Federal Reserve Bank is the "motherhouse" of all banking in this country. It says: "Back in the days when gold export points meant something and a break of one-half point in sterling was front page news, these statements gave a clear picture of the gold movement to and from this country. But no more. A substantial amount of gold—apparently in excess of one hundred million dollars — has disappeared from the government's total gold stock. (Note, they don't say where it disappeared to.)

"It would seem that an export of gold that definitely came out of the 'monetary' gold stock would show on the statement, but the answer, apparently, is that on its way to the Europe-bound boats, this gold went through the hands of the secret stabilization fund."

WASHINGTON, D. C.—New Deal leaders are trying another flash in the pan to convince the gullible public that they are doing their best to bring about the more abundant life. The Federal Trade Commission moved recently to comply with President Roosevelt's request for an investigation of the factors responsible for the increased cost of living. Gestures, sleight-of-hand, and more gestures. If the administration is really sincere, it will investigate the dishonest money system which permits a few to raise and lower prices of living at will and thus exploit the teeming masses of humanity. All other investigations are futile and as Hamlet would say: "Words, words, and more words."

Press Screams "Inflation" As Honest Money System Becomes Paramount Need

"Eyes and Ears" Prophesied Present Newspaper Furore

Coming events cast their shadow before them.

In the December 6, 1937, edition of **SOCIAL JUSTICE**, our "Eyes and Ears" columnist declared that President Roosevelt must choose, and quickly, between two alternatives: he must stop spending and borrowing, or he must use the sovereign power of the government to create a supply of real money on which the taxpayers will not be forced to pay usurious interest to private bankers.

Dwelling on the possibility that the latter course might be pursued, our columnist said: **"The newspapers, of course, will howl and rant and rave. They will cry that the New Deal is runing the country by 'disastrous inflation.'** They will twist the truth into a corkscrew (just as they did the truth of the 'Holy See's' rebuke to Father Coughlin) with the object of stirring up the fears of the people."

Now, lo and behold, this very situation is coming about. The newspapers, as we predicted, are howling "inflation", and tories in public life are beating their breasts and rolling their eyes about "greenbacks."

Along comes the *Chicago Daily News*, owned by Frank Knox, the man who ran for vice-prsident and who is supposed to have the backing of Herbert Hoover, with a typical banker editorial on the front page requesting immediate repeal of the president's power to issue debt-free money.

Thomas Bill Under Attack

The target of attack is the Thomas Amendment to the Agricultural Adjustment Act, enacted in 1933, which gives the president these discretionary powers:

To issue $3-billion of debt-free money;

To engage in Federal Reserve open market operations in government securities up to $3-billion.

"Eyes and Ears" foresaw this agitation when it predicted:

"Of course, if the newspapers succeed in scaring the people into an unwarranted spree of spending.. 'to get rid of money which will soon be worthless', then prices will naturally rise and there will be a destructive inflation of prices. **But it will not be because of the new money—it will be because of the tom-tom beating of the subsidized press.**

"Thirty million people reading and believing false newspaper propaganda can do more damage than the soundest policies of the government can repair."

Detroit Paper Joins Chorus

The ink was hardly dry on this observation, when **The Detroit News** assailed the intelligence of its readers with the following editorial pronouncement:

"The funny notion that cheap money will buy more has had a new statement. In a report discussing the Pope-McGill farm bill, the Senate Agricultural Committee says: 'In order to make the plan workable and practicable, the price level must first be adjusted and regulated and thereafter stabilized.'

"The prescription is that of Senator Elmer Thomas of Oklahoma. For years he has been talking such nonsense and making it sound good to the farmers who elected him. The fatal effect of his philosophy is that there is not one kind of money for the farmers and another kind for other people."

This statement is rank deception. Only a paper dedicated to modern capitalism would thus try to mislead its readers. The News editorial writer does not tell the people that it costs the farmer $60 to borrow $1,000, while bankers pay only 30 cents!

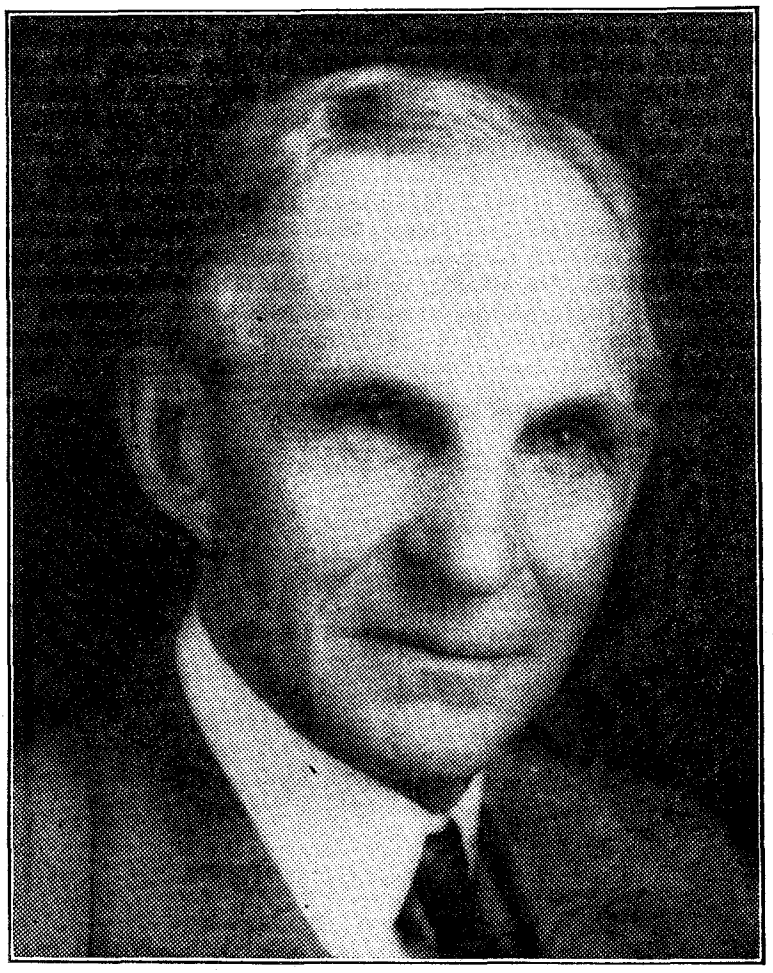
Besides, the farmer must labor for his money in all kinds of weather, while **the banker creates his by the stroke of a fountain pen.**

Must Fight Lies In Newspapers

The government, because there is no other way to turn, **threatens to issue debt-free money,** to smash the private **money** creation racket—and the editorials pour it on. Senator Thomas proposes an honest dollar, free from inflation, and he is held up to ridicule by the kept press.

Since the press is hopelessly controlled, if not owned, by banking interests, the widest possible circulation must be given the truths in **SOCIAL JUSTICE** to combat the lies and half-truths in the daily papers. It is simply a matter of education. Will you aid?

Asks Money Truths in Schools



Henry Ford

Ford Seeks Textbook Education Against Private Bank Monopoly

Henry Ford, in a recent interview, stated that the present "pause," in business, described by New Dealers as a "recession," is due to the fact that money has been a "principal commodity of commerce."

"Money," Mr. Ford said, "has become a business in itself instead of an adjunct to business. Money is not wealth; wealth is what money buys. But that has been turned upside down. The present system has got us twisted into producing things to buy dollars with, when what we need is a money system that will produce dollars to buy goods with."

The present money system as exemplified by those "who manipulate it for profit," Ford said, is entirely out of date, and is in large measure responsible for recurring business recessions. "It is a system that seeks to control labor; wants to control government, food, industry, and even the schools."

Ford explained that he had no overnight panacea. A real understanding of the money system might well be taught in the nation's schools, he said.

"Here is a nation that might be the richest nation in the world when actually we haven't enough of anything, because there is not enough production. The need is here; the ability to produce is here; the stoppage is in the system that puts profit before production — and that is the money system."

The solution, he suggests, lies in teaching the coming generation the real purpose of money.

"Honest financiers," he added, "have done a good job of making the present system work as well as it has, but there will be a new race of 'financial engineers,' coming along whose pride will be the social efficiency of the system, rather than its profit-making possibilities. Their efforts, however, may be hindered unless there is a more general understanding of the shortcomings of the present system."

Referring to the great cash surplus the Ford Company maintains, Ford said, it was as much part of his company's equipment as are the drill presses, blast furnaces and assembly lines.

'We could not operate without that surplus," he said. "If we had to borrow money, we could do so only on terms involving surrender of our plants. Then we could not be justly called a business."

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No Recovery Without Financial Reform

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Staged Ovations Given President Fool Coat-Swingers in Congress

Afraid to Support Monetary Reform After Western Trip

By Staff Correspondent
of SOCIAL JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—There is little or no likelihood of any sound monetary legislation to relieve labor and business distress coming out of the present session of Congress.

This is the composite opinion of some of the best informed minds on both sides of the Capitol, including Senator Elmer Thomas of Oklahoma and Representative "Bill Lemke of North Dakota.

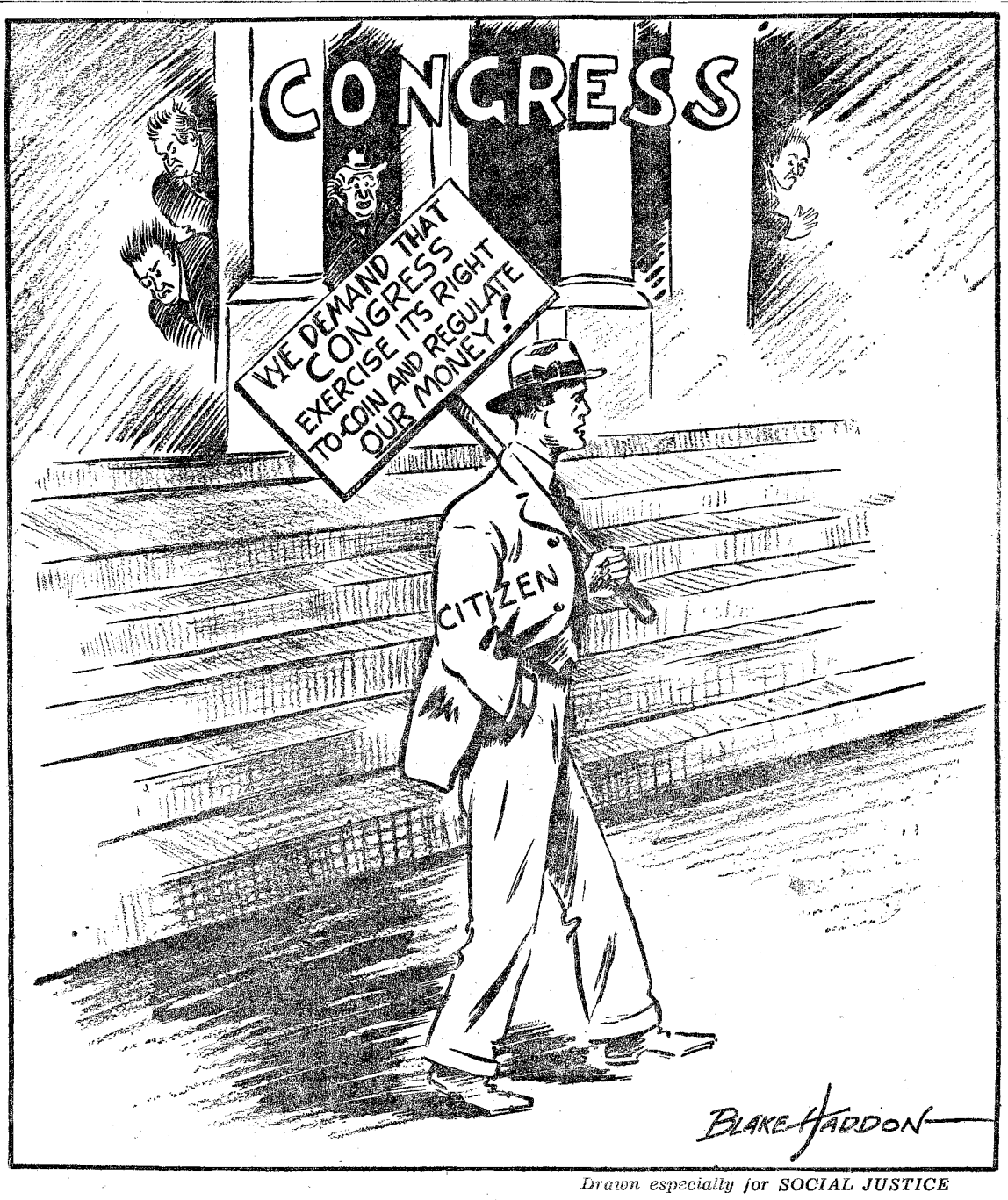
Senator Thomas says emphatically that, without an okay from the White House, no money reform bill can get to first base. Congressman Lemke says, in effect, the same thing.

Lemke declared that the president's western trip, with its attendant fanfare, took the fight out of Congress. Before Mr. Roosevelt went west, scores of members were prepared to oppose the administration's program — but they became frightened at the crowds drawn by the Presidential Special.

What these members did not know, according to Lemke, was that outside of Chicago the former hero worship was replaced by dumb silence. There was no applause from crowds in farming regions when the president talked about crop control—just querulous looks on blank faces.

The situation became so embarrassing that Democratic organizations had to drum up crowds by inducing the Democratic school boards to let the schools out to swell the throngs . Nonetheless, Lemke added, this staged hullabaloo for the chief executive had the desired psychological effect on the coat-tail riders in Congress.

Senator Thomas doesn't wish to risk White House displeasure by pressing his bill, calling for a fixed commodity value for the dollar, too urgently in the upper chambers. Lemke is inhibited by no such restraints, but his bill, providing for complete monetary reform by abolition of the Federal Reserve System, is bottled up in committee. Two hundred and eighteen signatures on a petition are needed to "unbottle" it, and only about 60 have been secured to date.



Drawn especially for SOCIAL JUSTICE

This Strike Would Get Some Place

Lemke Says Only Three Monetary Measures Offer Hope for People

WASHINGTON, D. C.—There are 10 money bills pending in the House of Representatives. Only three are in harmony with the principles of Social Justice, according to Representative William Lemke of North Dakota—his own, that of Congressman Burdick of North Dakota (HR 3297) and that of Mr. Goldsborough of Maryland (HR 7183).

Lemke's bill provides for the retirement and invalidation of approximately five billion dollars in currency and the issuance of a new series — all five billion to go into the marts of trade. This will be like a blood transfusion to a sick patient.

The North Dakota congressman says that not more than one-half of the five billion is actually circulating. A billion is in Europe. About six hundred million has been lost or destroyed in fires. The balance is in hiding.

Under the Lemke bill, the price paid to labor and the price paid by labor for living necessities would determine the issuance or withdrawal of currency in the future. This would pave the way for a living, annual wage for labor, since the value of the wage dollar would be stabilized and controlled by government regulation of the volume of money needed in industry.

When prices were down and employment low a necessary amount of new money would be pumped into trade. When business became brisk, accompanied by a price rise, a proportionate amount of currency would be withdrawn from circulation.

G.O.P. Asks Return To the "Candle" Era

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Chairman John Hamilton of the Republican National Committee has made Governor Harold Hoffman of New Jersey look like a piker.

Governor Hoffman not so long ago said that the G. O. P. leadership is so hopelessly reactionary and so far behind the times that it is still trying to rediscover the kerosene lamp.

That is not deep enough in the past for Chairman Hamilton. He wants the Republican party to go back to tallow candle days. Hamilton has come out with a statement urging the party to return to "The spirit of 1856."

Officials Hit Fake Figures Of Treasury

Even the most expert monetary authorities are sometimes fooled by Treasury Department statements, so ingeniously do Mr. Morgenthau's statisticians juggle figures having to do with the financial condition of the government.

Take for instance the treasury financial statement of July 31, 1937, showing that there is $12,445,568,996 of gold bullion in the treasury — nearly one-half of the monetary gold in the world. The inaccuracy and deception of this estimate escaped practically all observers in Washington except Representative Harry R. Sheppard of California and South Trimble, Clerk of the House of Representatives.

In their joint discourse on money in the Congressional Record, recently reviewed in SOCIAL JUSTICE, Sheppard and Trimble break down this 12-billion dollar figure, and conclude: "Nine hundred and ninety-nine persons out of a thousand, if not more, believe that this gold bullion belongs to the government, but such is not the fact."

The two officials show how more than 9-billion dollars' worth of the bullion is owned by private Federal Reserve Bankers and is being held for safekeeping in a vault at Fort Knox, Ky., until the bankers call for it. Subtracting other items as well, there is actually in the treasury only a net amount of about one billion of inactive gold, according to Trimble and Sheppard.

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